

Colebrook
Garrison Geo 11 feb 00

THE NAPANEE

Vol. XXXVIII] No. 45 - JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA - FRIDAY

You Might Think

That with stocks as large as they are they would not need replenishing. the contrary with such a tremendous output from day to day we receive almost daily shipments from the chief trade centres of the world. Buying in such large quantities bargains come to us that are never seen in other stores. With such a large daily turn over you are always sure to find something new each time you visit us.

Great Values in Men's and Boys' Underwear.

From a small business our underwear trade has grown to be one of the most important in the store. We have some very special values to offer just now.

Men's fleece lined underwear extra heavy, warm, and beautifully made in all sizes from 32 to 44 the same quality that we sold last season at 75c. per garment. Our price now 50c. per garment.

Men's wool fleeced underwear all sizes from 34 to 42, the same quality that we sold last season at \$1.00 per garment. Our price this season 75c. per garment.

Boys' fleece lined underwear in all sizes to fit boys from 2 to 16 years of age, beautifully made goods vary in price from 10c. up to 50c. per garment.

Clothes Brushes at 10c. each

ON SALE TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17th.

On Tuesday, October, 17th, commencing at 10 a.m., we will offer for sale 300 Clothes Brushes at 10c. each. These brushes are 8 inches in length and 2 inches in width. They have 23 rows of bristles one way and 6 rows the other way. They have our name pressed on the back in a very attractive manner. We don't think you can buy equal in any store in Canada for less than 25c. Remember we have only 300 to sell, so be here early. Price 10c. and only one to each customer.

Millinery.

Our Millinery Department is rushed with orders. Miss McCaughey and Miss Morrissey are our milliners. They take the utmost pains to please customers in every particular. Being up to date it will be to your interest to consult them on millinery matters.

Great Values in

Ladies' Fur Jackets
Men's Fur Coats

Great Values in

Men's Frieze Ulsters
Men's Beaver and Curl Overcoats

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Great Values in

Ladies' Fur Jackets
Men's Fur Coats
Ladies' Fur Collars and Muffs
Ladies' Cloth Jackets
Beaver and Curl Mantle Cloths.

Great Values in

Men's Frieze Ulsters
Men's Beaver and Curl Overcoats
Men's and Boys' Suits.
Boys' Single Pants.

The Robinson Co'y

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

Farm at Switerville, convenient to school house and church, post office, cheese factories, markets, etc., etc. Good buildings, good soil, good roads, good neighbors—everything first-class, except the price. Apply to
N. A. ASSELSTINE,
Wilton

3714

PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.

That substantial brick residence on the Newburgh road, formerly occupied as the rectory house, Church of St. Mary Magdalene. Hard and soft water—bath room (hot and cold water)—good furnace—Electric light throughout—good barn and stable. One acre of land (more can be secured at option of purchaser). Suitable for market gardener or retired farmer—immediate possession—a bargain. Apply to (Churchwardens, MESSRS. W. S. HERRINGTON and DUDLEY HILL, (Dominion Bank) or to the Rectory.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

That desirable farm containing about 200 acres, situated about three miles from Napanee on the York road, being lot 25 in the 6th concession of North Fredericksburgh. Would sell en bloc or would sell 150 acres. Upon the premises there are two dwellings, one brick and one frame, with two drive houses and two barns and outbuildings complete. All in a good state of repair, well fenced and well watered, with a creek running across the farm. On the premises there is a good orchard of apples, pears and plum trees. Will be sold at a bargain and on easy terms of payment. For particulars apply on the premises or Napanee P. O.
G. G. MILLER.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

That desirable farm formerly known as the Shurtliff farm, consisting of 210 acres, more or less, being parts of lots 19 and 20 in the seventh concession of Ernestown, 1½ miles south of Camden East, 8 miles from Napanee, 18 miles from Kingston. In a good state of cultivation, living spring, good bearing orchard, including 60 young cherry trees. Good frame buildings, house barn, driving shed, stables, etc. Good school about ½ mile. For full particulars apply to ELECTA BICKNELL, Napanee. Will be sold at a bargain and on easy terms of payment.

MONEY,

Bring your cash and get a Bicycle.

50 WHEELS, NEW AND SECOND HAND, must be sold for cash within a few days. Prices from \$12.00 TO \$40.00.

Also 2 NEW TOP BUGGIES, McLaughlin make

S. CASEY DENISON,

store north end Centre street.

We beat the world for cheap agateware just think of it 4 of the best quality of agate pie-plates for 25 cents, also 3 for 25 cents agate pudding dishes for 10, 15 and 20 cents each. Other lines just as cheap at Boyle & Son's.

NURSING—NURSING.

Miss Grasswell is prepared to undertake monthly nursing at shortest notice. Apply at MRS. STEVENS, over Dominion Bank. References, Dr. Vrooman and Dr. Leonard.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

a Court will be held, pursuant to the "Voters' List Act," by His Honor the Judge of the County Court of the County of Lennox and Addington, at the Town Hall, Selby, on the 25th day of October, 1899, at ten o'clock in the forenoon to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of Richmond, for 1899. All persons having business at the Court are required to attend at the said time and place.

ABRAM WINTERS,
Clerk of the said Municipality.
Dated the 2nd day of October 1899.

STEAMER

"C. H. Merrill"

Best Sunday School Excursion

Steamer on the bay.

APPLY TO

J. E. ROBINSON,

at THE ROBINSON CO'S STORE, for Rates and Dates.

SCRANTON ---COAL

I now have in stock all sizes of that celebrated Scranton Coal, and am prepared to deliver it to my customers in perfect condition and on shortest notice.

My prices are as follows: ¼ tons \$1.45, ½ tons \$2.90, full tons \$5.75, delivered. 25c per ton less on the yard. Less than ¼ tons 30c per 100 lbs.

Terms, strictly cash.

C. E. BARTLETT

43-2-m

TOWN COUNCIL.

Council Chamber,
Oct. 16th, 1899.

Council met in regular session Mayor Pruyn in the chair. Councillors present—Leonard, Lapum, Carson, Aylsworth, F. F. Miller, S. R. Miller.

The minutes of last regular session were read and confirmed.

A communication from W. A. Bellhouse showing the amount standing at the debit of the town of Napanee, Sept. 30th in the Merchants Bank was \$1,260.38.

The report of Street committee showing an expenditure of \$79.50, was received and adopted.

The Street committee also reported that they had settled Myro McCabe's claim for damages for \$25. A short time ago while on her way to market, Mr. McCabe's horse backed off the road into the ditch at the foot of Centre St., just north of the swing bridge. The committee agreed that it would cost them the above amount even if they won the suit which was pending against the town.

The question of the poor lighting of the streets was here taken up. After some lengthy arguments during which the advisability of taking over the waterworks and the electric light, was thoroughly discussed, on motion of Carson and Aylsworth the matter was referred to the Fire Water and Light Committee to report at the next regular meeting.

Mr. Lawson, who had a claim of \$55.25 against the council, for the killing of seventeen sheep by dogs was heard. The statutes showed that the council was responsible for only ⅓ of the price of the sheep. Mr. Lawson was awarded the amount of \$36.83. The Market committee reported recommending the granting of the petition of the different office holders in the town hall asking for the placing of closets in that institution.

A by-law, which relieves the town from all liability for damages done by dogs, was passed. The usual custom of providing a fund for the payment of damages caused by dogs will be done away with, but the dog tax will be the same as usual.

The quarterly report of Chief Adams was received and filed.

A request from the fire company asking that a sleigh be furnished for use in the winter instead of the hose cart was referred to the Fire Water and Light committee to report at next meeting.

On motion of Lapum and Carson the council agreed to pay one third of the cost for the continuance of the Thomas street sewer to J. L. Boyes' residence, the tile used to be six inches.

The following accounts were ordered paid: T. H. Waller, \$11.98; Bell Telephone Co. 35c; T. H. Waller, \$26.09; Mrs. Jas. Pearson, \$2.00; J. L. Boyes, 70c; Samuel Adams, \$1.50; J. Storms, 45c.

The following accounts were received: J. N. Wagar, \$16.67, Town Property Committee with power to act; John Light \$24.50, Town property committee; Light \$4.00, Town Property committee. The treasurer was granted a vote of \$113.50. Council adjourned.

A mud bank in Kiel harbor has guilty of leze majesty. The Kaiser took to steer his yacht, the Meteor self, when the mud bank got in the Meteor stuck fast and had hauled off by a torpedo boat.

The czar has forgiven the Grand Michael's morganatic marriage so to restore his military title, but the practical extent of restoring it come of £23,000 a year which he enjoys from the imperial exchequer.

The Austrian emperor breeds every morning, summer and winter o'clock on cold meat and a cup of At noon he takes luncheon and dinner. He drinks one glass of daily and a few glasses of wine. the stroke of 9 he goes to bed.

The Shah of Persia thinks that of printing transcends all others as a particular admiration for his printer. He has lately seen a writer, and the idea that "printing" be accomplished by the mere tapping keys was almost too much for him.

AN APPARENT MYST FULLY EXPLAINED

There are thousands of people in (with very limited resources who are well and neatly dressed, but never for the new dress, costume, cape, suit or overcoat.

The question with many is, "How men and women dress well when incomes are barely sufficient to pay and living expenses?"

The explanation is simple but true. The Diamond Dyes supply the aid the magical powers of Diamond Dyes when new creations are new wearing apparel for the mother, father or son. The soiled or dingy or costume worn a year or two ago may be a faded and rusty cape, suit or overcoat that has done its past—all are made to look like a trifling cost by the use of Diamond

The Diamond Dyes supply the most fashionable and most becoming for the different seasons. This is the great advantage that Diamond offer to the ladies of Canada. No package dyes are so strong, fast as the Diamond Dyes, and so easy to use. All economical and women use the reliable Diamond Dyes.

THE FREE PRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

ANANDA—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1899.

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondence as a sign of good faith, not for publication. Any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

WILTON.

N. Simmons is painting the parsonage.

Miss Edna Guess, Murvale, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Burt.

There was no service in the Presbyterian church last Sunday on account of the re-opening of the Harrowsmith church.

A union Thanksgiving service was held in the Methodist church Thursday at 10.30 o'clock at which Rev. D. Flemming preached. In the evening a grape social was held in the Grange Hall in the interest of the Sabbath school.

Luman Jordan, Campbellford, is visiting friends.

Mrs. B. B. Shibley returned from Detroit on Tuesday.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

CENTREVILLE.

The fine weather of the past two weeks has been a great benefit to the farming community.

Corn and potatoes were hardly an average crop in this part.

A. N. Lupum has had a metallic roof placed on part of his dwelling.

Thos. O'Connor has had part of the cellar wall under his dwelling rebuilt.

Wm. McGill and Stuart Milsap have sold their cattle to H. Dean, of Toronto. They will ship this week.

Green Bros., of Kingston, have purchased a number of cattle in this vicinity.

D. Roseberry, of Peterborough, has been around here buying young stock.

James Cousins, taxcollector, has been making his annual visit through this part.

Joseph Perry has gone to spend the winter in the lumber regions of the North.

Miss M. McKenty has gone to take a course at Queen's university.

Misses M. Ingoldsby and J. Gown have returned to Kingston, after spending a couple of weeks with friends here.

Ed. Perry has his new farm all ploughed over.

Visitors: Mr. and Mrs. J. Hogan, Sydenham; D. Perry, Violet; A. Hamel, Newburgh; James Weese and Jas. Lorent, Croyden.

A PITIABLE CRIPPLE.

From Rheumatism—Blistered by Doctors Till He Didn't Know Himself—South American Rheumatic Cure Performs a Wondrous Cure.

D. Desanetels, Peterboro' writes: "For months I was unable to work, had rheumatism in every part of my body. I was

LAND PLASTER FOR SALE

ALSO.... Lumber, Lath, Shingles, and all kinds of Building Material. Star Portland Cement, the best in the market.

DRY MILL WOOD AND CEDAR BLOCKS.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY,
R. SHIPMAN, Agent.



Attractive Assortment.

This is a great season for us. We get the finest food products in great variety and quantity, and at somewhat reduced cost compared with other months of the year.

This enables us to offer you the best of everything cheaper than you can obtain it elsewhere.

Fruits, vegetables, and all the delicious edibles of the season are here in abundance.

J. F. SMITH.

BEYOND COMPARISON

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

To the Editor of the Express:

Dear Sir,—Let me call attention to a fact that should be carefully and clearly pondered over, a fact that we all know and yet probably many of us do not think about.

We all know (both farmers and tradespeople) that a very large share of the ready money of our country comes directly from the sale of very many of our agricultural products to the people of Britain.

We are all, therefore, vitally interested financially in the continued (and increased) prosperity of Britain, (our great market.)

I might add that our neighbors of the States are also just as vitally interested financially as we are (in that continued prosperity of Britain,) since they get yearly some six hundred million dollars from there by the sale of their produce to them, and no doubt the best of the States' people consider this fact.

But the point of our vital financial interest in Britain's prosperity lies at present in these considerations:

South Africa lies in the path of the direct route from Britain to her great colonial countries of Australia, New Zealand, India, etc.

Were South Africa occupied by a hostile power, this route of Britain would be cut off. It is true she has the Suez canal route; but her safety lies in the fact that she has the two routes.

For were the South African route cut off Russia probably itself would mean, (and she certainly would if she could), in conjunction with Britain's other enemies, to block the Suez canal for a short while, and in that short while to get an irrecoverable advantage in India from the north.

But now of course, there would be little use of such a step, for Britain would still have the South African route. So that, undoubtedly, were South Africa hostile to Britain, that would simply be the begin-

There is Nothing in the World to Compare in Curative Value with Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets for Dyspepsia.

Vegetable pepsin is the most valuable constituent in the pineapple. Barring the digestive juices of the human system, no other article or product has the power to digest all kinds of food, except vegetable pepsin. One's general health would be amazingly improved if he could eat a pineapple a day, but hardly one person in a thousand could do so because of the trouble and expense of getting them when out of season.

Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets have all the virtues of the ripe fruit—they are largely made up of the precious pineapple acid. They cure dyspepsia and all stomach troubles. Box of 60 Tablets, 35 cents. Sold by Detlor & Wallace.

GAMBLING ON A LINER.

An Occasion on Which a Captain's Threat Had a Satisfactory Result.

"I was once a passenger on an Atlantic liner whose captain squelched a sharper in the most approved style," said Mr. H. S. Cureton of Newark, N. J.

"It seems that this fellow who had a most polished address and who clothed himself in the height of fashion, got several well to do business men with whom he had scraped up an acquaintance into a poker game. He was an accomplished cheater and manipulated a hold out to such advantage that in the course of two days' play he was nearly \$3,000 winner.

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PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY.

Frank Gorden has returned to Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., after a pleasant vis- it with his parents in Picton.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Vallean, Deserou- attended the Sophiasburgh fair at Demorestville on Saturday last, and spent Sunday with Mr. Hildebrande Vallean, High Shore.

Rev. Thomas Goldsmith, of Toronto, was the guest of his sister, Mrs. A. Williams, Benson's, a few days this week.

John C. Benson, of Benson's, visited relatives in Belleville Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. James D'Arcy and daughter Clara, of Deseront, attended the great fair at Demorestville, Saturday.

One paragraph in Mrs. Benson's let- ter on peat, published in your issue of October 6th, should read: The aver- age composition of peat, is Carbon, 52 to 56; hydrogen, 4.7 to 7.4; oxygen, 28 to 39; nitrogen, 7.5 to 3 per cent.

An unusually sad death occurred in Sophiasburgh early Sunday morning. Alfred Potter, a young man about eighteen years of age, was at his father's barn with several of his brothers, when someone proposed a pumping contest. Full of life and good spirits he made an effort to outdo the others and in straining to pump a long dis- tance ruptured an artery near the heart and died almost instantly. He, accom- panied by his sister and a young lady friend, had attended the township fair the day before and spent a most enjoyable afternoon. The news of his death shocked the whole neighborhood and friends hastened to the house scarcely believing that the young man with whom they had just a few hours before exchanged laughing remarks had passed beyond the borne of time, but it was too true. Alfred Potter in the full bloom of youth and health and life had been summoned without a moments warning to begin the other life—the life that sets this right.

A CEASELESS TORMENT.

Eczematic Gnawing and Irritation Have a Short Stay After One Appli- cation of Dr. Agnew's Ointment— It helps Immediately and Cures Quickly.

C. W. Howard, Peak's Island, Me., writes: "Enclosed find 35 cents, for which kindly send me a box of Dr. Agnew's Oint- ment. I have been afflicted for a long time with eczema, and it has done me so much good I want to try another box. The first application gave me more relief than anything I ever tried. It's going to cure me outright." Sold by Detlor & Wallace.

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An Occasion on Which a Captain's Threat Had a Satisfactory Result.

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"At first his victims did not suspect the swindle, but in his greed to win all their money the sharper carried the thing a trifle too far. He dealt one of his oppo- nents, a Chicago man, four kings and himself four aces. The fourth monarch in the hands of the Chicagoan was not intentional, but was what is known to wise men at poker as a drop in.

"The dealer only intended that his ad- versary should have three kings, but he gave himself the fourth ace, to be pre- pared for all emergencies, as, with such a hand, he knew the westerner would bet 'em up high. It was table stakes, and, sure enough, the Chicago man 'tapped himself' on the hand, and it took Mr. Sharper in the neighborhood of \$700 to call after several raises had been made back and forth.

"When the hands were shown down, there was a general howl, because by this time the whole company had grown distrustful of the man who had never failed to play the winning hand in big pots. There was intense stillness, how- ever, when the Chicagoan, in the coolest sort of way, but with a firmness in his tone that showed he meant business, re- marked:

"Mr. —, I am decidedly of the opin- ion that you are working a hold out ma- chine on this company. I may be mis- taken, but, if so, you can easily clear yourself. If you will take off your coat and let us inspect your shirt sleeves a minute, we can easily see whether my suspicion does you wrong or not. In the event it does I will make the fullest apol- ogy."

"The sharper's face was a study. He turned red and white and blustered out that he had never been accused of such a charge before and that he wouldn't sub- mit to the indignity of a search. Mean- while somebody had gone to the captain and told him of the occurrence. Straight- way the captain walked to where the card players were still debating the ques- tion of a search. He was a man of few words, but listened till all the facts were before him. Then he said to the sharper: 'You have won so much money from these gentlemen and not a dollar of it fairly. Give back every cent or I'll lock you up till we get to New York.'

"From this decision there was no ap- peal. Whether the fellow had a hold out or not I do not know, but it didn't mat- ter, for in less than five minutes he was disbursing cash to his late victims."— Washington Post.

No Officeholder.

"Did you ever hold an office?" inquired the new arrival at Eagle Eye.

"Vaal, not exactly, stranger," replied Amber Pete. "When we had the cyclone, I tried to hold the postoffice, but this thing just slipped out my hands and started for the stars. I guess that's 'bout the last office I tried to hold, stranger."— Chicago News.

The End the Same.

New cures for old ailments are being discovered every day, but people con- tinue to die of the latter just the same.

The Typographical Union of London, Ont., have sent circulars to newspapers all over Ontario notifying printers that a strike is on in London.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

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For were the Suez route cut off Russia probably itself into the means, (and she certainly would if she could), in conjunction with Britain's other enemies, to block the Suez canal for a short while, and in that short while to get an irrecover- able advantage in India from the north.

But now of course, there would be little use of such a step, for Britain would still have the South African route. So that, undoubtedly, were South Africa hostile to Britain, that would simply be the begin- ning of the shattering of her vast colonial empire; and since Britain's prosperity lies in her trading facilities and resources, and since all the great nations bar her out by hostile tariffs, therefore the shattering of Britain's extensive colonial empire would mean the cessation and annulment of her prosperity and consequently the cessation of her ability to pay for our products, and consequently the financial ruin of our country of Canada.

Now to put the interests and prosperity of the Boers (some sixty thousand of them all told) against the multitudinous interest and prosperity of the extensive British empire (with its hundreds of millions of population,) the Boers (their interest and prosperity) would be naturally lighter than a feather in the balance—even if their in- terests were threatened by Britain.

But they are not so. Their interests would not be marred by their allowing justice to the Uitlanders, nor even by their being compelled to do so, even by the British taking control of the administra- tion of their country, the Transvaal.

For nowadays, whatever may have been their faults in the past, Britain's repre- sentatives dispense equal and full justice and right to all. And the Boers who are in the British colonies of Cape Colony and Natal have equal rights there with those of British race; just as we all in Canada have equal rights and freedom and justice.

And should Britain come to dominate in the Transvaal, there would be no detri- ment whatever to the Boers' interests; but rather the prosperity of the country would be greatly increased. Besides that the open sore of South Africa would be healed, and also the danger and risk (with all the dire consequences that such would involve) —the danger and risk of South Africa be- ing held by a people hostile to Britain, would be averted.

It may be objected that it is rather a low plane, to put our friendship and aid to Britain upon the ground of our necessary financial interests; but after all, what do we call people who do not look ahead, and provide for their necessary living expendi- tures?

As Mr. Laurier says, Canada first, Cana- da last, Canada always. And it is there- fore our plain business at this moment to extend aid to Britain, (with, as I said be- fore, the three B's, brain brawn and brand.)

Meanwhile, let us consider the exceed- ingly painful position of the Dutch in Cape Colony, who must naturally have deep sympathy for their relatives in Boerland, and who have done their best to persuade Kruger to come to some moderate terms with Britain and who must now look on and suffer; and let us pray (and labor, "ora et labora") that hostilities may be brought to a finish as speedily as possible.

M. R. ROWSE.

Rev. John Gibson, Methodist minister at Skead's Mills, near Ottawa, died Thursday evening of appendicitis. His funeral took place on Saturday, Oct 12th at Vankleek hill. Mrs. Gibson is a sister of Mrs. Finkle and Mrs. Lake of this town, and of John A. Shibley. Mr. Gibson leaves one son and two daughters.

A. S. Kimmerly is still giving 25 lbs. light yellow sugar for \$1. Remember we always sell sugars cheaper than any store in town. Our 25c tea is better now than ever before. You can get good tea 2 lbs for 25c at our store. Good family flour \$1.75 per hundred, 3 plugs Briar or Napoleon tobacco 25c. Our Native Herbs 80c a box, Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery 85 cents bottle.

THE COMING OF THE LORD.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Says the Time Must be Close at Hand.

Thousands Beckoning for God to Come—One Secret That God Has Never Told Even to an Archangel—No Man or Angel Can Tell When the Lord Will Come—But the Dr. Says He Has Actually Arrived—He Is Here.

A despatch from Washington says:—Rev. Dr. Talmage preached from the following text: "Be ye also patient; stablish your hearts; for the coming of the Lord draweth nigh."—James v. 8.

The feelings with which we await the coming of any person or thing depend very much upon the nature of the person or thing advancing, or upon our fittiness to meet him or it. It is evening in a very pleasant household. There is a key heard at the front door. The children come down the stairs with a bound, clapping their hands, and shouting: "Father's coming!" But disaster has entered that home. The writs have been issued. It is time for the furniture to be levied on. From the oldest to the youngest member of that household the feeling is that the home must be broken up. The front door bell rings, an official is about to enter, and the whisper all through the rooms of that house is: "The sheriff's coming!" March weather gets through scolding, and one day the windows toward the south are opened, and the apple blossoms, and the peach blossoms, and the plum blossoms garland the fields, and old age feels the flush of new life in its veins; and invalidism looks up and smiles, and all through the land the word is: "Spring is coming!" December hangs icicles on the eaves of the poor man's house. No wood gathered. No coal. The cracked window panes invite the sleet to come in. The older sister, with numb fingers, attempts to tie the shoe latchet of the little brother, and stops to blow warmth into her blue hands, and the father shivering looks down and says: "O! my God, winter is coming!"

Well, it is just so in regard to the announcement of my text. To one it sounds like a father's, to another like an executioner's footstep. To one it is the breath of a June morning; to the other it is the blast of a December hurricane. "The coming of the Lord draweth nigh."

I do not see how God can afford to stay away any longer. It seems to me that this world has been mauled of sin about long enough. The Church has made such slow headway against the Paganism, and the Mohammedanism, and the fraud, and the libertinism, and the drunkenness, and the rapine, and the murder of the world, that there are ten thousand hands now stretched up, beckoning for God to come, and come now. Enough corn in the United States and Great Britain annually wasted in growing and dis-

I do not know but that the lightning flash that hurls that paraphernalia into the world may set the world on fire, for we are told distinctly that the world and all the things that are therein are to be burned up. I see it burning. The ships take fire mid-Atlantic—brig, barque, White Star Line and Cunarder. The cities send up jets of flames higher than the spire or dome of Trinity or St. Peter's. Banks and moneyed institutions with consumed bond and melted bullion—all the investments of the world not worth one cent on a dollar. The picture canvas of the Louvre, and of Luxembourg, and of Dresden, and of Berlin, and of Naples, and of Florence, and of Rome, curled up in the hot blast. Gothic arch and Grecian column falling down low as the hut on the commons. Mount Washington, and the Alps, and the Himalayas flat on their faces.

A WRECKED WORLD.

A ruined world. A burning world. A calcined world. An ashen world. An extinct world. Let the stars beat their dirges. Dead cities. Dead mountains. Dead seas. That scene is not something that we read about as occurring four or five thousand miles away, at Stockholm or St. Petersburg. It will occur here, and you and I will be participants. When the roll-call of that day is read, your name and my name will be read in it, and we will answer: "Here!" These very feet will feel the earth's tremor, these eyes will see the scroiled sky, these hands will be lifted in acclamation or in horror, when the Lord shall be revealed from heaven, with mighty angels, in flaming fire, taking vengeance upon those who know not God, and who obey not the Gospel of His Son. It will be our trial. It will be our judge. It will be our welcome or it will be our doom. If each year be a mile, then over how many miles has that judgment already travelled, and who can estimate the number of revolutions in a minute of the wheel of God's judgment chariot? It will not be an empty chariot, the occupant flung out by the speed of the travel or some sharp turn in the way; but firmly seated in that chariot will be the Lord, the most grandly loved and the most outrageously treated Being in all the ages. Coming to bless His saints. Rise, O children of the fire, and hail Him as He comes to count your wounds! Coming to vindicate His cause! Crouch, O you scientists and infidels who said there was no Christ, or if there were, He would never appear. Coming to cast out the hard-hearted and the rebellious. O, bow now before His arrival, that then you may be ready to hail Him! Coming with the months. Coming with the weeks. Coming with the days. Coming with the hours. Coming with the minutes. Coming with the seconds. Coming! "The coming of the Lord draweth nigh."

But my subject takes a closer grapple, and it closes in and closes in until it announces to you and to me that Christ is coming very soon to put an end to our earthly residence. The most skillful theologians may make a mistake of hundreds of years in regard to the chronology of the judgment; but it is impossible for us to make a very wide mistake in regard to the time in which Christ will come to put an end to our earthly existence. Medi-

with your sorrows. He is here to break up your obduracy, and make you feel the palpitations of His warm, loving heart. O! the love of God, the love of God! There is no sea so deep, there is no mountain so high, there is no song so sweet, there is no circumference so vast as the love of God. Measure it, you cannot. Reject it, you ought not. O! let us go down under it, let us bathe in it—this love so high, so broad, so long, so deep. In the recent floods of France, at Castle-zarazin, while the house was being swept away, the mother, in agony to save her two children, put them in a bread tray and floated the bread tray off upon the waves; but the tray with the two children had gone but a short distance when it struck a tree and capsized. The mother started out for the place. She got there. She took the two children. She somehow clambered up into the tree with them, and held on to a branch. But while hanging there the branch began to crack, and she knew it could not long hold the three, and so she wrapped up her little ones as well as she could, and she tied them fast to the branch, and then she kissed the darlings good-bye, and fell backward into the wave and died, while they lived and were recovered. What do you think of that? O, you say: "Bravo! bravo! That was just like a mother to do that;" but what do you say when I tell you that these

TIDES OF SIN AND DEATH.

are bearing away the race, and that Jesus Christ swims through the flood, and He comes to us to-night to lift us out and to fasten us to the tree of life, and then having given us the kiss of pardon and peace, falls back Himself in the billows of death, dying Himself that we might live. O! the sacrifice of the Son of God! Bleeding Jesus, let me embrace Thee now!

I suppose there may be in this house to-night whole families unsaved. Sabbath before last a member of this Church, not being able to get in his own pew was kindly invited by a gentleman to sit with him and his family, and at the close of the service, it was found that there was not one member of that family that loved God. What! the father unsaved? In whose hand God put the responsibility of caring for the body, and put also into the same hand the immortal destiny of his children. What! mother unsaved? When, with her Christian tenderness, she ought to have brooded all her children into the kingdom of God. What! sons and daughters unsaved and unsaved? What! a home without God? Terrific! Hold back Thy judgments, Lord, God, until that father and mother can get to their home to-night and consecrate that house with one blood-red prayer for mercy. "Come thou and all thy house into the ark."

The day will come, my dear friend, when you will find it was a poor business for you to reject God. The danger of your soul is awfully imminent. "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be damned." May God forbid that through any lack of vividness and importunity on my part this service should be to any one in all this assemblage an eternal catastrophe!

AT THE HEAD OF AFFAIRS

SOMETHING ABOUT THE LEADING MEN OF THE TRANSVAAL.

The Persons Who Conduct the Republic State Business—Incidents in Their Careers.

Gen. Piet J. Joubert, who will command the Transvaal forces if war breaks out between that country and Great Britain, has been described as the ablest and most popular Boer in South Africa. When a young man he took part in the Great Trek from Natal and fought in wars with the natives under Kruger. Many years later, soon after the latter was elected President of the South African Re-

never are able to see the enemy wrote. "Except before the fig Majuba Hill, I never saw but a full of them at any time. And they thought we noticed them their horses disappeared as if swayed up by the earth. I think we all that they can shoot. Our losses Hatley and Haing's Nek showed. We were very much in the open not a blessed Boer was to be seen every once in a while there was crack of a rifle, and then one or poor boys would go over, the would close up and we would chasing again for the enemy we never find."

BOER PRISONERS.

The same correspondent also something to say as to the treatment of English prisoners taken by Boers. While the field tactics of Boers closely resemble those of American Indians, the similarity the method of warfare of the two pleases at that point. "I was prisoner just after Gen. Colley killed," said the correspondent, "I can say that I could not have treated better by any people. were kind to our wounded, did molest the dead, nor insult us living." It is thus seen that, the Boer puts all his experience and brains into his fighting, and tically makes every shot tell, his mity ceases when his foe is he

Dr. F. W. Reitz, the Secretary for the South African Republic whose insinuations regarding of faith in the negotiations of port of England have been com ed upon in a note from Mr. Chalmers, was formerly President of Orange Free State. He comes old German family which settled Holland 200 years ago. One of his uncles was a lieutenant in the navy. The first member of family to settle at the Cape was Reitz's grandfather. The secret father was a sheep raiser and of considerable learning. Dr. was born on October 5, 1844, studied at the South African College in England, being admitted the Bar in 1868. He returned to Cape and, after practising as a advocate for six years in Cape, was appointed Chief Justice of Orange Free State. After that position for fifteen years he elected President in 1889. See Reitz's wife is a Dutch woman of literary distinction. She found Bloemfontein a library and a which ladies discuss the latest ary productions of Europe and erica.

THEIR STRANGE WORDS

The frequency with which strange words of the Dutch of South Africa are appearing in despatches makes an explanation of their pronunciation appropriate. double o, for instance, which is often used on account of the frequency of the expression "Oom Paul," has sound of o in Rome, while the thong oe has the sound of oo in The latter sound gives to Bloemfontein the pronunciation of bloomfontein ou has the sound of ow in owl, in connection with oo, already explained, would make the pronunciation Oom Paul ome owl. There is the Dutch language, its place taken by ij, which has the sound in defy, and thus, remembering sound of ou, the pronunciation oert, for example, becomes yo. The sound of ur is nearly that in boy, which makes the pronunciation Uitlander-ation. Boers, or accurate, "argen" for the s-f the plural "au" and "ism," pronounced as though there were two bles—boo-er. double a h same sound as a war, which

DOG TATTOOING.

Profession Which Came Into Vogue the Fancy Canine.

"You see," said the dog tattoo many dogs are being stolen now that it is necessary to put an in



Every grog-shop, every house of infamy, every gambling saloon, every dishonest store, bank, insurance company, declaring there is no God, or if there be, let Him strike if He dare! Corruption in the most of the city governments—corruption reaching from the weather-vane on the top of the city halls down to the lowest stone in the foundation. Churches with men in their membership not clean enough to swap the foot-step of the pit; the theatres, huge houses of shame; three-fourths of the newspapers, with their editors, reporters, and printing-presses suborned of the devil; American and European society rotten until the filth drips hissing through into the world beneath, and smells up sickening to the world above; and although the dead in battle cut-number five times all the present population of the earth yet nations longing for war, and this hour six million men in Europe arming for conflict, while applauding nations look on, and the cry is: "Blood! give us more blood!" The earth staggering under the successive shocks like a foundering ship at the moment when the passengers cry: "She's going down!" The imminent necessity for the world's reformation and purification I take as a proof of the fact that "the coming of the Lord draweth nigh."

But there is a deeper stop in the organ of my text that needs to be pulled out, and that organ stop is

My text distinctly points toward that august arrival. Now, there is one secret that God has never told even to an archangel. There are no spirits so exalted in heaven that God has ever told one of them. It is the secret of secrets. It is the secret of the ages. If all heaven should rise up and beseech God to tell them that one secret, He would not be prevailed upon to tell it. That secret is the chronology of the judgment. The time when. No angel can tell. The Bible distinctly says no man or angel can tell. But the fact that such a day will come cannot be disputed. The Bible intimates, yea, it positively says, that in that last day God will come in by a flash of lightning. I suppose that on that day there may be rolled up dun storm clouds, and that there may be folds of darkness all around the perimeter, and that there may be a background black as midnight. Then, while the beasts are moaning with terror, and while the housewife is kindling the candle at noonday, and while the janitors of public buildings are lighting the chandeliers, and the nations are trembling and half-suffocated with the terror, there may be in the distance a faint sound of thunder that will roll louder, and louder, as though a thousand tempests were gathered in battle array, and that then there may be a silence, a deep hush, a silence of complete expectancy, and that while the world is hushed in that dreadful stillness, instantaneous with the crash that shall split the hills there shall burst upon the world a fiery cohort, a book of reckoning a throne, and the Lord omnipotent.

But my subject takes a closer grapple, and it closes in and closes in until it announces to you and to me that Christ is coming very soon to put an end to our earthly residence. The most skillful theologians may make a mistake of hundreds of years in regard to the chronology of the judgment; but it is impossible for us to make a very wide mistake in regard to the time in which Christ will come to put an end to our earthly existence. Medical science has done much for human longevity; but it has only added a yard to the road, it has only added

"Draweth nigh!" How do I know it? I know it by your looks. The fact that you are hale and well is no refutation of the theory. Brawn and muscle are no hindrance. I look over this audience to-night, and I see on every face the shadow of the eternal world. "Draweth nigh!" The tree is already growing which will furnish the wood for your coffin. Aye, it may be already hewn and planed, and waiting for its occupant. "Draweth nigh!" The seamstress may have already pleated the last garment that you will ever wear. There are streets in this city with which you are perfectly familiar where you will never again walk. "Draweth nigh!" There are persons in this house the tramp of whose pulses will soon end. Your eyes are slumberous for the last sleep. You have come near your final inhalation. I hear the click of the hoofs of the pale horse. There is some one in this house to-night who will be dead before to-morrow night. "The coming of the Lord draweth nigh." Oh, if you knew, my brother, how near you are to the moment of exit from this world, do you know what you would do? You would drop your head and pray just now. If you knew how certainly the door of God's mercy is gradually shutting against your unpardoned soul you would cry out: "Stop! till I enter." But you do not realize it. You see nothing. You hear nothing, though there are wings in the air, and rumblings in the earth, and flashings across the heavens, and "the coming of the Lord draweth nigh."

HE FILLS THE PLACE

MEN OF THE TRANSVAAL.

Gen. Piet. J. Joubert, who will command the Transvaal forces if war

JOUBERT AND KRUGER.

HOW THE BOERS FIGHT.

The sound of ur is nearly that of in boy, which makes the pronunciation of Uitlander a blunder. Boers, or, it accurately means "for the sake of the plural" a Anglicism, pronounced Boer as though it were of two syllables—boo-er. The double a has the same sound as a war, which

**Profession Which Came Into Vogue
the Fancy Canine,**

"Not long ago I read of a woman who proved her ownership of a dog by showing some of his tricks to the Magistrate. It struck me that she had had her dog marked in a way she would have had less difficulty in doing if she had known that I can take a long-haired dog and put his owner's initials on the underside of one of the ears with blue ink, and that will be a mark which will never fail. It is not very painful to the dog. On three I tattooed about their tails, with certain marks known only to the owners."

"It is harder to tattoo a dog than a man. It takes one man to tattoo the dog alone. For an easy mark I charge a long-eared dog I generally charge a dollar; but my price runs up when the mark is big and in two colors and takes time."

**Twenty-Five Times More Nutritious
Good White Bread.**

It is estimated that the banana is forty-four times more nutritive than the potato, and is twenty times more nutritious than good bread. This fact has induced the French Government to send a commission to the United States and Central America to investigate the adaptation of the banana plant for extensive agricultural operations in the tropics and for the production of cheap food for the working classes in Belgium. Now the banana grows plentifully in India, where it is, however, little popular in comparison with its universal popularity in Africa. A large area there will maintain a good food crop and furnish them besides with a strong beer.

Some people, said the boy, I thank ye, no matter what ye fur 'em. A feller put a bent on the teacher's chair th' other day when the teacher was about to down I pulled the chair out under him to save him from the An', by George, he licked me fur

are able to see the enemy," he said. "Except before the fight at the Hill, I never saw but a handful of them at any time. And when I thought we noticed them they and horses disappeared as if swallowed by the earth. I think we all feel they can shoot. Our losses at y and Haing's Nek showed that. were very much in the open, but blessed Boer was to be seen. But once in a while there was the of a rifle, and then one of our boys would go over, the line close up and we would begin again for the enemy we could find."

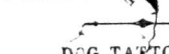
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F. W. Reitz, the Secretary of the South African Republic, has insinuations regarding breach of faith in the negotiations on the part of England have been commented upon in a note from Mr. Chamberlain was formerly President of the Cape Free State. He comes of an old German family which settled in the Cape 200 years ago. One of his ancestors was a lieutenant in the British Navy. The first member of the family to settle at the Cape was Dr. Reitz's grandfather. The secretary's father was a sheep raiser and a man of considerable learning. Dr. Reitz was born on October 5, 1844, and studied at the South African College in England, being admitted to the bar in 1868. He returned to the Cape, and after practising as an advocate for six years in Cape Town, was appointed Chief Justice of the Cape Free State. After holding that position for fifteen years he was elected President in 1889. Secretary Reitz's wife is a Dutch woman of high social distinction. She founded a library and a club in which ladies discuss the latest literary productions of Europe and America.

THEIR STRANGE WORDS.

The frequency with which the strange words of the Dutch farmers of South Africa are appearing in the papers makes an explanation of their pronunciation appropriate. The word, for instance, which is most frequently used on account of the frequency of the expression "Oom Paul," has the diphthong of Rome, while the diphthong of the sound of oo in boot. The latter sound gives to Bloemfontein the pronunciation of Bloomfontaine. The sound of ow in owl, which would make the pronunciation of Paul ome powl. There is no y in Dutch language, its place being taken by ij, which has the sound of y in English, and thus, remembering the sound of ou, the pronunciation of Joubert, for example, becomes yowbert. The sound of ur is nearly that of oy, which makes the pronunciation of Joubert. Boers, or, to be more exact, for the s-form of plural, Pauls, pronounced as though there were of two syllables—boo-er. A double a has the sound as a war, which gives



DOG TATTOOING.

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"You see," said the dog tattooist, "so many dogs are being stolen nowadays it is necessary to put an indelible

OF MAKERS OF WATCHES.

SKILL OF THE SWISS PEASANTS SNOWED UP IN THE MOUNTAINS.

No Factory System There—Partial Adoption of Modern Methods in the Little European Republic.

"To one accustomed to our methods of manufacture," said an old-time Swiss watchmaker, of New York, "it seems incomprehensible that the crude, rough isolated mountain-folk of Switzerland, without what we deem necessary facilities should be capable of turning out such delicate workmanship as is represented by the mechanism of a Jurgenson or a Jacot movement. It is more easily understood, however, when one takes into consideration the fact that the art of making one part of a watch movement has been handed down from father to son for generations. There is in Locle, where the original Urban Jurgenson first established his famous watch factory, one family the male members of which have devoted themselves to making the balance and fork for fine movements ever since the watch industry was first started in the community, something like

THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

"The Swiss manufacturers," the watchmaker continued, "are now adopting in a measure the American system of having all parts of their movements made in the factory. One or two still cling to the old plan of letting their work out to the peasants, however, and it will probably be a long time before this arrangement, inconvenient as it is in many respects, will be discontinued, as the present arrangement has been in existence so long that it is difficult to persuade the workmen to adopt the changed conditions of life brought about by the

MONOTONY OF WORKING

year in and year out within the walls of a factory. As it is now, the peasants work at watchmaking during the winter months only. In the summer they tend their flocks on the mountain side, or attend to the small harvests, which they sell in the fall to the dealers in the large towns. Between the fall of the year when the crops are all in, and the first outburst of winter, which comes early and stays late in the Swiss mountains, there comes a season of recreation, during which the last of the money not spent upon supplies for the winter is disposed of. As soon as the first signs of winter make their appearance the peasants flock to the several large watch factories in the town for the material, patterns, and tools with which to make the parts of the movements which they have been taught to work out of the crude steel.

"The peasants select their steel and tools from the store-room in the factory and retire with them to their homes, where they deliberately allow themselves to be snowed up for the winter. Each peasant takes orders for his particular part of a movement from several makers, and works out the pieces from templates furnished by each manufacturer.

"The winters, long as they are in Switzerland, hardly give the workmen time to fill the orders, so delicate is the work of cutting out and finishing the several sections of even the simplest of the complicated movements. In working out the bridges,

passive cost about two francs, or forty cents in our money.

"After having passed through the hands of the polisher, the separate pieces of the movement are carefully set up. The completed watch is then handed over to the adjuster for comparison and regulation, before being placed upon the market. The adjuster, who has to be a watchmaker of great skill and experience, in his craft, adjusts the balance of the watches entrusted to him to meet eight different conditions—variations in temperature, variations in position, and variations in the tension of the main-spring. This work of adjustment is accomplished solely by changing the weights on the balance wheel. The process of regulation and adjustment consists in first placing the watches in an oven heated to a temperature of about 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The watches are subjected to the temperature for a number of hours, when they are placed in an ice-box for an equal length of time. The mean rate of variation is taken and the necessary alterations made in the weights on the balance-wheel to counteract the change. The process is the same in adjusting the movements to changes in position. The watches are placed in six different positions and run in each for a fixed length of time. The rate of variation in each position is then established and the necessary changes made."

THE YOUNG DOCTOR.

The new young doctor was quite an element in Jerseyville society, although he seldom said a word. He had "the faculty of talking through his skin," old Lemuel Jones declared; and what Lemuel Jones said generally became a part of Jerseyville public opinion; for Lemuel was shrewd and candid and rich, a successful business man and an honest one at the same time; and he had made Jerseyville, which would be called Jonesville to-day, if he had permitted it.

"Now, look here, young man," old Lemuel said one day, as he walked into the new young doctor's office, shut the door and sat down, "I want to talk with you awhile. With you, understand—not at and around you, as most folks have to. I hear that in your interviews with patients you let them do all the talking, and simply shake your head, or nod it, or smile, or frown, and put up your medicine, and write the directions, and go away, and find the patient better when you return. Now, I want you to talk half an hour. I know you can if you want to."

The new young doctor looked old Lemuel Jones over a minute or two, and replied, quietly: "What's the use of talking, Mr. Jones? There's scarcely anybody in the world, unless he is deaf and dumb, but is willing and able to save you the trouble. Besides, things you say are repeated and distorted"—and he paused a moment.

"Nothing you say to me will be either repeated or distorted," replied old Mr. Jones, looking him in the eye. "Now talk awhile, confound it!"

"Very well," said the young doctor, "I'll talk. And first, I'll tell you why I don't talk."

"That's exactly what I want," exclaimed old Mr. Jones. "I want you to talk and tell me why you don't talk."

"Very well," replied the doctor. "The truth is, I have no time to talk. I have to keep my mind on two things—my practice and my appearance."

"Your appearance?" asked old Mr. Jones, surprised. "And you look like a sensible man, too!"

"Yes, my appearance," insisted the new young doctor. "I cannot afford to have a single hair lie wrong. My face must be shaved every day with exactness, my mustache combed to a nicety and every hair of both eyebrows must be at the proper angle. My clothes must fit as if they were part of my cuticle. Every position, every movement of the body, must be according to rule. It takes me hours of study to accomplish this."

"And you look like a sensible man, too!" insisted old Mr. Jones.

"Certainly I do," replied the doctor, quietly. "That is part of my study. If you can only appear like a sensible man people will think you are and you need say nothing."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, OCT. 23.

Ezra's Journey to Jerusalem." Ezra 8. 21-23. Golden Text. Ezra 8. 22.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

Verses 21. On the twelfth day Ezra and his caravan halted at the river Ahava. This is not certainly identified, but Stanley and others believe it to be the spot where caravans now make their plunge into the desert. I proclaimed a fast there. He had nearly two thousand people under his control, including heads of families, members and servants, priests, Levites and temple slaves. Fasting as a religious act was popular among the Jews. The river Ahava flows into the Euphrates from the east. At the junction was an ancient city called Ava. That we might afflict ourselves before our God, The superficial affliction was the formal abstaining from food and from the bath. The deeper affliction was what all these things were signs of—profound penitence, close communion with God, submission, consecration. To seek of him a right way for us. Without the guidance of God they would be adrift on one of the most savage of deserts, but it was not sand and sun only that they must fear. Hostile tribes, especially those who lived on plunder and loot, were plentiful, and there was already political opposition to their plans. For us, and for our little ones, and for all our substance. We can hardly overestimate the dangers that beset Ezra. No one now would cross from Babylon to Jerusalem with children and treasure if he could possibly help it, and certainly no one would venture without military escort. It was known to many that Ezra was to carry the treasure destined for Jehovah's temple.

22. I was ashamed to require of the king a band of soldiers and horsemen. Ezra knew that he had made a profound impression on the mind of the Persian king, and he feared that that impression would be neutralized if he now asked for human protection. The enemy in the way. This enemy was made up of swarms of nomad tribes who cared nothing for the Persian king or the Persian or the Hebrew gods. That the enemy knew of Ezra's start, and deliberately planned to plunder the caravan, is evident from verse 31. While Ezra continued in the king's undisputed territory he was reasonably safe, but these wild men of the desert cared nothing for the king's authority except as it was manifested by soldiers. The hand of our God is upon all them for good that seek him. This is immutably true. In the midst of all uncertainties God's hand favors those that love him and oppose those that oppose him. It is true Christians are given worldly prosperity, but God never forgets them. Ezra had every mile of the journey leaned on "the hand of God." In another place he says, "I was strengthened as the hand of the Lord my God was upon me," and again, "The hand of our God was upon us."

23. So we fasted and besought our God for this. To fast would have been hypocritical without the prayer; the prayer was greatly intensified by the fast. He was entreated for us. Ezra had the assurance that his prayer had been heard.

24. I separated twelve of the chief of the priests, etc. The old Greek translation, Septuagint gives a more evident meaning. "I assigned twelve of the chief of the priests." That is to say, twelve unnamed leading priests were added to committee already appointed, consisting of twelve Levites, Sherebiah, Hashabiah, plus ten. As the vessels had been set apart for God's worship, he desired to set apart certain men who would have no responsibility on this journey but to take

For example, becomes yowert. und of ur is nearly that of oy, which makes the pronunciation ider-ntlonter. Bears, or, to be ite, an "a" for the s-form of ura. An "a" in this pronounce as though it were of two syllaboo-er. double a has the sound as a war, which gives

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ston Which Came Into Vogue With the Fancy Canine.

a see," said the dog tattooist, "so dogs are being stolen nowadays it is necessary to put an indelible upon them. Some thieves can almost any kind of dog and do p in such a way that his best won't know him. They can dye trim his ears or tail, and disfig- m in other ways.

long ago I read of a woman roved her ownership of a pet y showing some of his tricks to agistrate. It struck me that if d had her dog marked in some be would have had less difficulty. an take a long-haired dog and s owner's initials on the under f one of the ears with blue India nd that will be a mark which ever fail. It is not very painful dog. On three I tattooed rings their tails, with certain private known only to the owners. course, each man, for his own tion, wants his dog to have a e tattoo mark which cannot be y the ordinary observer, so that his dog is stolen the mark can't stroyed, even if its place is dis- d under the hair. The owner en easily prove property. is harder to tattoo a dog than it an. It takes one man to hold g alone. For an easy mark un- long-eared dog I generally get a ; but my price runs up to \$5 the mark is big and in two colors, kes time."

BANANA AS A FOOD PRODUCT

y-Five Times More Nutritious Than Good White Bread.

s worth noting, in connection periods of famine in India and ere, what a vast supply of some food exists in the banana, d as breadstuff. In the West the fruit is cut into "pegs" or and dried in the sun, then d to powder in a mortar and . This flour makes a conveni- id nutritious addition to the pros- the negro takes with him when ling, and he knows the art of g it into a variety of appetising

estimated that the banana has four times more nutritive value he potato, and is twenty-five ore nutritious than good white . This fact has induced the n Government to send a commis- to the United States and Central ca to investigate the adaptability a banana plant for extensive itural operations in the Congo or the production of cheap food e working classes in Belgium. the banana grows plentifully in where it is, however, little use mparison with its universal rity in Africa. A rood of it will maintain a large family, urnish them besides with plan- eer.

CREDIT FOR GOOD INTENTIONS

e people, said the boy, never ye, no matter what ye do m. A feller put a bent pin on acher's chair th' other day, an' the teacher was about to set I pulled the chair out from him to save him from the pin. e George he liked me for it!

ments which they have been taught to work out of the crude steel.

"The peasants select their steel and tools from the store-room in the factory and retire with them to their homes, where they deliberately allow themselves to be snowed up for the winter. Each peasant takes orders for his particular part of a movement from several makers, and works out the pieces from templates furnished by each manufacturer.

"The winters, long as they are in Switzerland, hardly give the workmen time to fill the orders, so delicate is the work of cutting out and finishing the several sections of even the simplest of the complicated movements. In working out the bridges, arms and reaches of the repeaters and stop-watches.

THE UTMOST CARE.

is necessary not to cut the sections of the mechanism across the grain of the steel. It has been clearly demonstrated in watch-manufacture, that where the springs and arms, which in many instances are also called upon to perform the function of springs, are cut across the grain of the steel they lose their flexibility in the course of time. The tools used in working the steel are simple almost to primitiveness in character. A fiddle-bow drill is employed to run the pinion holes through the plates, and the rest of the work is done by the aid of fine saws and files. The peasants put only a superficial finish on their work; the high polish is given to the movements after they have been returned to the factory.

"When the peasant who makes the block or main sections of the movement has finished his task he passes the several sections set up in their proper position on the man who has the work of making the winding wheels and pinions. This man sets up his parts accurately, and passes the movements on to the hut of the man who has in charge the fitting of the minute, hour, and second-hand wheels and pinions. The wheels by the way are stamped out of block brass in the factories, and are merely fitted friction-tight to the pinions by the outside workmen.

The work of constructing the balance and fork for the complicated movements as the repeaters and stop-watch movements are called, is the most

DELICATE AND PARTICULAR

work connected with the construction of a movement. The least variation from the model in fitting the weights to the balance-wheel will not only destroy the usefulness of the entire movement, but threaten the sanity of the adjuster when the movements finally pass into his hands. When the last workman has fitted his parts to the blocks, the movements are returned to the factory, where they are taken in charge by the examiner.

"With this examiner the first work 'under the roof,' as the outside workmen say of the factory, is begun. The examiner takes down the movements and examines each part separately, to be sure that the different sections of the movement are accurately made. As fast as the movements are examined and approved, they are passed on to the engraver, where the scale is marked on the plate of the regulator, as well as the various private marks of the manufacturer. The parts are then passed to the finisher, who put the final polish on the plates and pinions with the aid of a soapstone and oil.

"Another branch of work which partakes of the nature of a specialty, and is done by men outside the factory, is the fitting of the peering jewels to their sockets. The jewels, which in deference to public demand are turned down from ruby-clippings, though the smoky sapphire is by far the better stone for the purpose, are set in blocks of brass of equal size, which are later brought down to the shape desired and fitted to the movement blocks in the factory. Many persons have an exaggerated notion as to the

VALUE OF THESE JEWELS,

and it will, no doubt, be of interest to them to learn that the most ex-

surprised. "And you look like a sensible man, too!"

"Yes, my appearance," insisted the new young doctor. "I cannot afford to have a single hair lie wrong. My face must be shaved every day with exactness, my mustache combed to a nicety and every hair of both eyebrows must be at the proper angle. My clothes must fit as if they were part of my cuticle. Every position, every movement of the body, must be according to rule. It takes me hours of study to accomplish this."

"And you look like a sensible man, too!" insisted old Mr. Jones.

"Certainly I do," replied the doctor, quietly. "That is part of my study. If you can only appear like a sensible man people will think you are, and you need say nothing; they will do it all for you."

"I'll be dumbed if you ain't more than about half right," admitted Mr. Jones. "It's gettin' to be so more and more, though it didn't use to be that way. How do you account for it?"

"People are getting to think more and more with their eyes, and less and less with their brain," replied the new young doctor. "Not sensible people," interrupted old Mr. Jones.

"No, not sensible people," admitted the other; "but those are in a terrible minority. If I had to make my way 'doctoring' sensible people only I would starve."

"Right again!" admitted hard-headed Mr. Jones. "Dumbed if you ain't. Well?"

"Well, I get myself into just the right mental and physical shape and then I go out among my patients. I spend maybe ten minutes with each one. During that time the patient, if strong enough, and probably from one to half a dozen with him, are willing to do ninety-nine hundredths of the talking, and I am willing to let them."

"Dumbed if they ain't," said old Mr. Jones. "I'm so myself when I'm sick. I'm a regular old magpie. Well?"

"I shake my head, nod it, smile, frown, look at the patient's tongue, feel patient's pulse, write a prescription, tell them when to expect me again, and leave."

"Old Doc Hemington never will leave," exclaimed Lemuel Jones. "I can hardly drive him away. Well?"

"That's about all of it," said the new young physician.

"Don't you tell 'em how it was that they happened to get sick?" inquired Mr. Jones.

"Of what use would it be?" inquired the doctor. "They wouldn't believe it, or if they did they would forget it the next day. My business isn't to tell people how they happened to get sick. My business is to take them after they are sick, and, in a reasonable space of time, get them well."

"And that not too soon?" inquired the other.

"Well, no," replied the physician, thoughtfully; "not so soon that they won't appreciate my efforts. You get a sick man on his feet too soon and he won't admit that he's been sick."

"Dumbed if it isn't so," admitted old Mr. Jones again. "But how did you find all this out?"

"By thinking and observing, while others were talking," replied the doctor.

"Do you think it's right to deceive people?" asked old Mr. Jones, gravely.

"I do not deceive them," said the doctor; "although to be sure I sometimes let them deceive themselves. If I tried to un deceive them they would not understand me, and would hate me for contradicting them."

"Dumbed if they wouldn't," muttered the old gentleman. "It's human nature. Well?"

"Five dollars," said the young physician, amiably and politely.

Old Lemuel Jones was taken aback for a moment, but he was too good a business man not to know that there was something in this young fellow that would be of still more benefit to him if he could get him to tell it; and he paid the money without a wince.

"You can't talk for nothing," he said, smiling, "and I'm coming in day after to-morrow and set your tongue running five dollars' worth again."—Everywhere.

TOOK THEIR OWN FORKS.

Before the Revolution in France it was customary when a gentleman was invited out to dinner, for him to send his servant with a knife, fork and spoon; or, if he had no servants, he carried them with him in his vest pocket.

God for this. To fast would have been hypocritical without the prayer; the prayer was greatly intensified by the fast. He was entreated for us. Ezra had the assurance that his prayer had been heard.

24. I separated twelve of the chief of the priests, etc. The old Greek translation, Septuagint gives a more evident meaning: "I assigned twelve of the chief of the priests." That is to say, twelve unnamed leading priests were added to committee already appointed, consisting of twelve Levites, Sherebiah, Hashabiah, plus ten. As the vessels had been set apart for God's worship, he desired to set apart certain men who would have no responsibility on this journey but to take care of the vessels.

25. Weighed unto them the silver, and the gold, and the vessels. In spite of the fact that coins were current at this time the Persian treasury kept its wealth in bars or nuggets. We may suppose the vessels to have come originally from Jerusalem. The offering of the house of our God, which the king, and his counselors, and his lords, and all Israel there present, had offered. The sacredness of the occasion when these lavish offerings were made impresses Ezra profoundly.

26 Six hundred and fifty talents of silver, etc. It has been roughly estimated that the wealth of this verse would be represented by a million and a quarter of silver money and five millions of gold.

27. Twenty basins of gold of a thousand drams. Or, as we have it in the Revised Version, "bowls of gold of a thousand darics." A daric was worth about five dollars. Fine copper, precious as gold. Not, however, what we would call copper, but a beautiful amalgam made by the ancients, which had almost fabulous value.

28. Ye are holy unto the Lord. That is, separated, consecrated. The men themselves by their birth were consecrated men debarred from many of the privileges of other Israelites, because they inherited the sacred duties of the temple. The vessels are holy also. They too had been set aside by a formal consecration, and some of them doubtless made for the holy temple. Let the holy vessels be given to the holy men. A freewill offering unto the Lord God. Not a tithe or tax of any sort, but the spontaneous outpouring of their hearts. Of your fathers. Jehovah, the God of your fathers.

29. Watch ye, and keep them. As if he had said, "The rest of us will defend you; you defend these sacred vessels." Until ye weigh them. Make a definite account of the treasures. Chief of the fathers of Israel. The appointed heads of the several communities, as well as of the sacred orders. At Jerusalem. In the capital city of the rejuvenated nation. The chambers of the house of the Lord. Rooms on each side of the main building, used sometimes for lodgings of the priests, sometimes as storerooms.

30. So took the priests and the Levites. The commands of the foregoing verses were all obeyed.

31. The twelfth day of the first month. It took Ezra and his company 8 or 9 days to journey from Babylon to Ahava. To go unto Jerusalem. To go straight across the desert which is in the middle of what is now Turkey in Asia. The hand of our God was upon us. See note on verse 22. He delivered us from the hand of the enemy. Whether with or without fighting, we are not told. Such as lay in wait by the way. See note on verse 22.

32. We came to Jerusalem. Four words describing a journey which must have been fraught, morning, noon and night, with picturesque incidents and dangers. The strange sound that still make that journey a terror to the traveler, the tropical sun, the mirror of sand, the dry, stale food, the want of water, the exhaustion of the children and the aged, the constant fear of wild beasts and wilder men, the endless anxiety of Ezra and his counselors—all these go unrelieved. Abode there three days. For three days Ezra remained resting from the journey before undertaking to execute the commands of God.

STORY OF THE WEDDING RING.

By BERTHA M. CLAY,

Author of "A Queen Among Women," "How Will it End," "The Burden of a Secret," Etc.

CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

"You have the privilege of speaking plainly," he said; "do not abuse it. Do not institute comparisons; there can be none between such a man and myself. It is absurd to suppose that he would have sensitive or refined feelings. I have no doubt that a goodly sum of money will make ample amends to him for the loss of his wife. What did you say, Mr. Ford?"

"I said may Heaven pardon you, my lord?"

"Thank you," was the sarcastic return. "The honor of my name is dearer to me than anything on earth besides—how dear, even you could not tell. I should sully it if I offered that man a home here."

"You sully it far more by seeking to part those whom God has joined. My lord," continued the lawyer, with passionate eloquence, "I no longer wonder at the French revolution—I shall wonder no more at the revolt of the poor against the rich—if these be the ways in which the great men of the world treat the humble ones. If you had two doves—two tender birds—you would hesitate before you parted them; but this man, with a man's soul, keen to suffer, with a man's heart, full of deep affections, you will torture, and not even own that the torture is pain."

Lord Carlswood smiled, and no great anger darkened his face.

"I like you none the less, Ford, for your frank speaking; there are few who dare say so much to me. My opinion is still unchanged. I shall receive my grandchild Ismay and her son only on those conditions. I will leave you to consider the matter. If you decline the further management of my affairs, so be it—if not, I will authorize you to make all arrangements."

Left by himself, the lawyer thought the matter over.

"If I refuse, some one else will do it," he said, "some one who has no influence over him, and who can never do anything for their good; I have some little influence, and I will use it for their benefit. Let him have Ismay and her son; his heart will soften in time, and then I shall be able to persuade him to receive the husband, too."

When, afterward, Lord Carlswood came for his answer, Mr. Ford said:

"I will undertake the affair, my lord; but let me tell you first that I do so under protest. In my opinion the whole thing is cruel and wicked."

That same day he returned to Ashburnham. He tried to comfort himself by saying that it would all come right in time; but his heart was heavy within him, he did not like his commission.

"I must see Mrs. Waldron alone," he thought. "It will not be fair to her if I tell her before her husband. She must have time to think it over alone."

Once more at Ashburnham he watched Paul Waldron leave his home, and then he went to the cottage and asked for his wife. She was looking more beautiful than ever, he thought. She had been out in the garden tying up the roses, the perfume of the crimson blossoms seemed to linger about her, her face was exquisite in its dainty bloom. She smiled graciously when she saw her visitor.

"You have returned to make the sketch," she said; but there was no answering smile on his face.

"I have returned," he replied, "because I want to speak to you, Mrs. Waldron. I have something most important to say to you. Can you spare me a little time, now, at once?"

Her beautiful face grew pale with apprehension.

"It is nothing that need frighten you," he said. "Some people would perhaps call it good news, I shall leave you to think of it as you will. I shall have to see you alone," he continued.

may be a wealthy heiress. But there is one condition attaching to all this—a condition I am ashamed to lay before you, and one that I cannot advise you to accept. The option rests entirely with yourself."

"A condition!" she repeated, her face recovering its color, her eyes flashing with light. "You do not know how I have always longed to be rich, I cannot believe that my longing is gratified; there will be no condition too difficult for me to accept."

"I am not so sure of that," said the man of law. "Lord Carlswood is a very proud man—I should say no man living is prouder; he has the greatest reverence for what he calls the honor of his house; he would, I believe, rather die any death than tarnish it. Think how he values it when he treated his only daughter as one dead because she married beneath her. I will be brief, for the subject pains me. Lord Carlswood will receive you as his grandchild—will give you a large fortune—will make your little son his heir—all upon condition that you leave your husband, whom he considers low-born, and promise never to see him again."

It was wonderful to see the light that flashed into her face, the indignant gleam of her eyes, the scorn of the proud lips.

"Leave my husband—promise never to see him again! I would not do it to buy a queen! Paul loves me—I will not break his heart."

"You have answered just as I thought you would. I shall not attempt to influence you. I am bound to tell you that, if you refuse, Lord Carlswood will find another heir, and you will hear no more of the matter. Perhaps you had better take time before you decide."

"Leave my husband!" she repeated, with a burst of passionate tears. "He must be wicked to think I would do so! I could not. Paul loves me so."

He sat in silence, while the burst of passionate tears lasted. Presently she turned angrily to him.

"You should not have presented such an offer to me," she cried. "How dare you tempt me so?"

"Madam," he replied, gravely, "I have but followed my instructions—neither more nor less."

"Tell him this proud lord, from me," cried Mrs. Waldron, "that I will never leave my husband—that I would not break his true, tender, loving heart for all the wealth in the world. Tell him that from me. You have made me ill. My brain seems turning. Go—leave me. Let me forget how you have tempted me, if I can."

Mr. Ford arose. She turned away with a low, passionate cry, and then looked at him again, and spoke with a ring of passionate grief in her voice.

"I was trying to be happy," she said, "learning to be content; and now you have come to spoil it all."

She looked so lovely in her pride, her anger, and her tears, that the lawyer wished his employer could have seen her.

"Bear witness," he said, "that I have not tempted you. I have simply done as I was told to do. I will bid you farewell."

She looked as though inclined to detain him.

He hesitated.

"Will you take time to think over it?" he asked. "Shall I go away, and return in one month from now?"

"Yes," she replied, almost inaudibly.

"And will you take my advice?" he concluded. "Do not say one word of this to your husband until I have seen you again."

CHAPTER X

There came an evening when Paul Waldron sat in the beautiful garden, a prey to most anxious thoughts. The

and her affection for it. And then would follow the reaction, and she would be intensely wretched again. So matters went on for three long weeks, until her health began to fail.

A nobler woman, having once made the sacrifice, would have abided by it. She wavered even while she believed herself to be most firm. She looked ill, her face was always either flushed or white, her hands trembled; she was nervous, hysterical, unlike herself. In vain her husband tried everything to please her; he was, if possible, more unhappy than herself.

It had been such a glimpse of Paradise to her; now the gates were shut, and she was debarred from entering. She had not said one word to Paul; he was still in utter ignorance. So the fourth week dawned, and she knew that before it had ended she must be either rich without her husband, or poor with him.

In the meantime Mr. Ford had told the old lord all; he had painted the girl's beauty in vivid colors; he had described her anger, her indignation, her resolve never to leave her husband, never to break his heart; he had delivered the message word for word. Lord Carlswood smiled grimly.

"I like that," he said; "it is the true Carlswood spirit. But she will give in. She seemed to waver at the last, you say? She will give in. I have thought of a plan," he added. "You shall wait a month, so as to give her time to think over all she has lost, and then you shall go again, and this time you shall invite her to Bralyn, and escort her here. You shall bring the boy, too, for a month's visit—not her husband, mind. He cannot refuse my grandchild permission to visit me; and, if she comes, I will undertake to say that she will never go back. Let her once taste such a life as she will lead here and she is mine."

Sorely against his will, Mr. Ford consented. He went once more to Ashburnham and found his way to the pretty cottage in the wood. Ismay's face flushed deepest crimson when she saw him. She held out her hand with a gesture almost sublime in its despair.

"You must not come to tempt me again!" she cried. "I am not strong. Pray leave me."

"I am here only to invite you and your son to Bralyn," he returned. "Lord Carlswood will let the question of adoption rest for a time; but he wants to see you and your little Lionel."

"Not my husband?" she asked, with whitening lips.

"No, he will not receive Mr. Waldron. You can please yourself of course as to accepting the invitation or not."

"I should like to go," she said, eagerly. "I have longed to see a little of the beautiful, great world. Tell me—tell me all about Bralyn."

He described the place to her; he hid from her no details of her grandfather's wealth, position and grandeur.

"I must go," she cried again. "Paul will not object to my going there when he knows."

"You have not told your husband?" questioned Mr. Ford.

"Not one word," she replied. "Do you think he will be unwilling for me to go?"

"Better judge. You will have to ask him."

"I cannot tell. You must be the permission."

She sat for some minutes in thoughtful silence, and then with a grave, pale face, looked at the lawyer.

"I should like to go to Bralyn," she said. "I should like to see just once what the grand world is like. Of course I shall come back again. Considering the great sacrifice I have to make, I think I may allow myself this pleasure, but I am afraid, if Paul knew what my grandfather has proposed he would never let me go. I have been thinking that you might tell him the story—infirm him who my mother was, and of Lord Carlswood's invitation without saying anything about his conditions for adopting my boy and myself."

To be Continued.

HOW DARGAI WAS TAKEN

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE TLE BY AN EYE WITNESS

An Illustration of the Fighting Qu of Her Majesty's Indian Forces. Bravery of the Gordon Highland

While we sat below in reserve came down of "More ammunition the Dorsets," says a writer in millan's Magazine. The message flashed down accordingly, and three ammunition mules appeared the foot of the steep climb about a mile below us, where the track ended the side of a very precipitous. The leading mule came to a ver bit of path, did not like the look jibbed, backed, got his hind legs the edge, made frantic efforts cover his footing, was dragged by the weight of the ammunition and rolled over and over down sight. The second mule promptly followed his example, deliberately without any fuss, nearly dragging driver down with him. Transporters and others familiar with the of the mule will tell you that instances are not uncommon when mules, of carrying heavy loads over fri tracks, grow sick of life and pur commit suicide over the nearest pice. This looked remarkably li instance of it. The third beast, by the way, was not a mule, long-legged weed of a pony, let be coaxed along a little further took fright, reared up close to edge, fell backward and went do

HEAD OVER HEELS,

after the mules, with the last Dorsets' reserve ammunition. I ble as it may appear, both the were got up subsequently, little worse for their fall, nor was a the ammunition on this occasio as a present for the enemy.

Shortly after this A Company Derbys, under Captain Menzies, under Maj. Wyly, were ordered lieve the Dorsets in the firing lin ering the advance or attempt vance through the gap. "They our range all right," said the officer whom Captain Menzies ed, as he showed him a bulle through his helmet. Any man ing himself for one moment the immediately fired at, while the above had made so excellent a cover that not a man among them visible, the smoke of their rifles ing the only guide for the direct our fire. Next B, D and E comp were ordered up to the gap. marched out of camp in the re the battalion, and E immediated them. (This order had maintained throughout, so th went up first, followed at interv E and B.

As these companies scrambled reach the point where the slope ed, fifty yards or so beneath they came within view, for the time at close quarters, of the en position and of the state of thir the gap. Right opposite, only hundred and fifty yards away, line of almost sheer cliff four hu feet above us, lined for a leng some four hundred yards with visible enemy whose rifles and j mostly rifles, were

LEVELLED AT THE GAP

Away to our right, out of sight this spot, the cliff took a sharp backward and became less preci and it was round this turn the track eventually followed led t top. The gap itself, formed by watercourse narrowing to a funn at the top, was bounded on the l a large perpendicular piece of and on the right by a jagged,

as blossoms seemed to linger about her, her face was exquisite in its dainty bloom. She smiled graciously when she saw her visitor.

"You have returned to make the sketch," she said; but there was no answering smile on his face.

"I have returned," he replied, "because I want to speak to you, Mrs. Waldron. I have something most important to say to you. Can you spare me a little time, now, at once?"

Her beautiful face grew pale with apprehension.

"It is nothing that need frighten you," he said. "Some people would perhaps call it good news, I shall leave you to think of it as you will. I should like to see you alone," he continued, and Ismay led the way to the pretty seat under the elm tree.

"This is my drawing-room," she said, with a bright smile; "but I do not know that I have received a visitor here before."

She had gathered some roses as they walked down the path, and while he talked to her she pulled the fragrant leaves from the stems. Long years afterwards the perfume of a rose vividly recalled the scene to her—so vividly that she could not endure the flowers. Nor did he ever forget it—the garden with its fragrant blossoms, the tall elm-tree, the cool, spreading shade, the bright, lovely face framed in the bright brown hair, the white hands playing with the crimson buds—a picture so beautiful that Mr. Ford looked on in admiration too great for words.

He was silent for some little time, his heart troubled within him at what he had to say. He looked at Mrs. Waldron, and while he owned to himself that he had never seen any woman one half so fair, he thought how much better and happier she would be living here in the mist of beauty and peace than tossed about on the waves of the great world.

Ismay wondered what he was thinking of, why he looked so grave, what anxious thoughts brought so stern an expression to his face, and why he was glancing, at her with so strange a mingling of wonder, fear, regret, and admiration. Her face grew crimson, under his lingering gaze.

"I have no need to fear him," she thought to herself, with some little impatience. "He must have something important to say, or he never would have asked me to come out here."

"What have you to tell me?" she asked at length, with a questioning smile.

And then the grave look returned to his face, and he sighed deeply.

"I do not like my mission," he said. "You must always remember that I undertook it sorely against my will, but that my motive for acting as I do is that I may be of use to you in time to come."

His grave voice, his earnest manner, surprised her. She raised her lovely face to him, and on it was the simple wonder of a startled child.

"Only Heaven knows," continued the grave voice, "whether what I have to say to you is for your good, whether evil will come of it. Listen, Mrs. Waldron, and decide as you will."

Slowly, gravely, deliberately, weighing each word, Mr. Ford told her the whole story, omitting no single grain of evidence, dwelling on her mother's folly as lightly as possible, yet making it quite apparent. As she listened, the dainty wildrose bloom faded from her face, her eyes dilated with wonder that was almost fear. Her whole figure trembled as a leaf sways in the wind. He finished, and his last words sounded to her as though they came from the clouds. A red mist swam before her eyes, and then she recovered herself with a great gasping sigh.

"You must be brave," he said "you have worse to hear."

"And I," she said, "am really that great lord's grandchild?"

"There is not a legal doubt of it," he replied. "Listen yet, Mrs. Waldron. You are undoubtedly the daughter of Katrine Ismay Carliswood, who ran away from home with Thornton Cameron. You are the grandchild of Lord Carliswood, the Master of Bralyn, and its rich dependencies. The child playing there may one day be Lionel, Lord Carliswood; you yourself

not tempted you. I have simply done as I was told to do. I will bid you farewell."

She looked as though inclined to detain him.

He hesitated.

"Will you take time to think over it?" he asked. "Shall I go away, and return in one month from now?"

"Yes," she replied, almost inaudibly.

"And will you take my advice?" he concluded. "Do not say one word of this to your husband until I have seen you again."

CHAPTER X.

There came an evening when Paul Waldron sat in the beautiful garden, a prey to most anxious thoughts. The sun was setting, the birds were singing in the green depths of the shady trees. He had returned home early that evening, and had found his wife, with a sad, pale face, standing listlessly at the cottage window. No tea was prepared for him, and the smile that usually greeted him was absent from her beautiful lips. He loved her too dearly to offer any remonstrance—he went up to her and kissed her.

"You are not looking well to-day, Ismay," he said gently.

He was almost startled when she flung her arms round his neck with a low, passionate cry, and hid her face on his breast.

"You are not well, Ismay," he repeated. "Never mind tea for me. Come out and I will try to cheer you. The room is warm—come into the fresh air, and, oh, my darling, give me one bright look, or all the world will be dark to me!"

As they walked along he said to her:

"I cannot understand you, Ismay. You are so changed, you are so variable, my darling, so unlike your sweet, bright self. One moment you are here, and with your arms clasped round my neck—loving, tender, all that my heart desires; the next moment you are cool and haughty, as though you were a princess and I your slave. At times you seem to love me, and then again you seem to hate me. One day I think you are perfectly happy—you smile and sing and your face is more beautiful than ever in its sweet content; the next you are silent, sad, engrossed with melancholy thoughts. I cannot understand you. As you are withholding any secret from me, Ismay?"

She clasped her arms round his neck and drew his face down to hers. She said that he was the truest, the dearest, the best of husbands and that she loved him, and ended with passionate tears.

He sighed deeply as he soothed her. What had come to this lovely young wife of his? He little dreamed of the terrible struggle going on in the heart he believed to be all his own.

It seemed to her that her very soul was rent in twain; she longed with an intensity of longing for wealth, the rank, the position, the grandeur that had been described to her.

She was not so posed at what she had heard; there had a ways been in her mind a kind of intuitive knowledge that her mother was a lady, and that she herself was not in her right place. It seemed so cruel that she should be deprived of all the glorious advantages she had longed for, because she loved her husband and would not leave him.

How happy she would have been, installed at Bralyn, mistress of that grand mansion! How the great people of the great world would have admired her! What jewels, what dresses she would have had! No wonder that when she thought of all she had lost she grew sad, silent and unhappy; the little cottage became unbearable, then, the needful economies most hateful, the husband for whom she had sacrificed so much, a source of aversion.

Then a sudden fit of remorse would seize her; she would prove her love for him by the most loving words, the most tender caresses; she would laugh and sing all to show him that she was happy; she would utter a thousand extravagances, about their little home

"I should like to go to Bralyn," she said. "I should like to see just once what the grand world is like. Of course I shall come back again. Considering the great sacrifice I have to make, I think I may allow myself this pleasure, but I am afraid, if Paul knew what my grandfather has proposed he would never let me go. I have been thinking that you might tell him the story—inform him who my mother was, and of Lord Carliswood's invitation without saying anything about his conditions for adopting my boy and myself."

To be Continued.

ROENTGEN RAYS.

Their Growing Use in Medicine and Surgery.

From time to time the records of the medical profession give evidence of the important place which the Roentgen rays have permanently taken in both medicine and surgery. The fluorescent screen has now reached such a degree of perfection that, with fluoroscope in hand, the physician can detect the minutest movement of the heart and lungs, and the least change in the action of the diaphragm can be watched and studied at leisure in the living subject. In short, there is scarcely any change in connection with the lungs and the heart and great vessels which can not now be seen and photographed, and scarcely a disease of the chest or the organs which it contains concerning which the most valuable information can not be obtained. A surgeon can now tell whether injured bones are in their proper relative situation without touching the splints or giving the patient a moment's pain. One of the most beneficent results of radiographic progress is the fact that the detection of renal calculi can now be looked forward to with a fair degree of certainty. Dr. C. M. Moulin believes that before long the examination of a patient's chest through the fluoroscope will be considered as much a matter of course in all doubtful cases as an examination with the stethoscope is at the present time. The X-ray is now employed for the detection of incipient pneumonia, also in cases where the symptoms suggest tubercular meningitis, and in pleurisy with effusion or empyema. A cure is recorded of tuberculosis of the elbow joint. The joint was exposed to the ray two or three times a week for two hours each time, until the total exposure was about twelve hours. After each exposure a wet dressing was applied. Soon all sign of inflammation had disappeared, and there was no return of the disease. Extraordinary results have been recorded in the treatment by X-rays of lupus and various skin diseases, chronic eczema, favus, psoriasis, etc., and now children are regularly examined by the same medium, the size and position of the liver and spleen, as well as of the kidneys, being even more readily determined than with adults. By giving subcutaneous bismuth with bread and milk, changes in the size and shape of the stomach after a meal may be followed.

A FRANK DUELLIST.

A Frenchman who was not regarded as one of the sort of men who would seek the field of honor averred, in the presence of a group who were talking about duelling, that he had once participated in a duel.

Tell us about it, they called out. Well, you see, he said, they gave us our pistols. Mine appeared to be all right. I looked at the cap, the trigger—everything was in order. But it didn't go off!

Why didn't it?
Because I went off!

position and the state of the gap. Right opposite, only hundred and fifty yards away, line of almost sheer cliff four hundred feet above us, lined for a length some four hundred yards with visible enemy whose rifles and mostly rifles, were in

LEVELLED AT THE GAP

Away to our right, out of sight this spot, the cliff took a sharp backward and became less precipitous and it was round this turn the track eventually followed led top. The gap itself, formed by watercourse narrowing to a funnel at the top, was bounded on the left by a large perpendicular piece of rock and on the right by a jagged, crest with an impossible descent further side. But the most important part of the whole thing was the full block in the gap. There have been some three hundred or four hundred men jammed together several wounded among them. In the mouth of the gap, and plain against the rock on the left, sat a number of Gurkhas, officerless, sullen and sullen, thirsting to see the slaughter of their comrades.

WINNING A VICTORIA CROSS

The heroism of Colonel Travers, of the first assault and suffered heavily than any other regiment, had not been so generally cognized as it deserved. Immediately behind them, completing the mass of Dorsets. So densely packed were all these men, and cumbered with wounded, that a line through them was cleared, done for the Gordons, it was only possible for any fresh troops to elude way through slowly one by one on the continuous stream necessary to carry the place with a rush, the chance of success, was then a plain impossibility. Nevertheless "C" Smith, who commanded "D" Company the first of ours to come up, his way through the mass, and, followed by his subaltern Pennell and four more men of the company managed to struggle through at intervals, made a dash across it into the open under a murderous hail of bullets. Before he had gone than a few yards he fell, shot through the head, and then men behind were mowed down, Private Dunn killed on the spot and Private Penne both mortally wounded. Pennell knowing his captain was dead, the Victoria Cross by making gallant efforts to carry him back under fire. He got him some way with difficulty and seeing some men lying on the ground, called to them to assist. Answer came at first, until a man the Dorsets lifted his head and cried, "We are all wounded, sir, those that are dead." Then that that was hopeless, he placed Smith's helmet over his face, then

ENEMY'S BULLETS WHIZZ

around him all the time, and made the shelter of the gap again. A small party with Lieutenant Wedgwood better. Way escaped with led through the edge of one of his ties. Keeling, the color sergeant Spick, a private of "D" Company, both severely wounded almost as they crossed the gap. Both men were subsequently awarded Distinguished Conduct Medal. For unknown reasons, although name, with those of other officers brought forward, never was mentioned in dispatches.

Men grew disheartened. Success could be faced no more. There, dreadful pause for a full half during which the attack stood message was flashed down to G. Biggs that the troops could advance. The engagement had now four hours and success seemed nearer than at the beginning. Assault so far had failed, and completely. It was 2 o'clock; the second division had advanced step beyond the Kotal toward appa, and things looked remain ugly.

THE GORDONS WILL TAKE

But the time and the men were at hand. More than an hour before

W DARGAI WAS TAKEN.

PHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE BY AN EYE WITNESS.

Illustration of the Fighting Qualities of Her Majesty's Indian Corps—Great variety of the British Highlanders.

While we sat below in reserve a cry came down of "More ammunition for Dorsets," says a writer in Macdonald's Magazine. The message was heeded down accordingly, and soon a column of ammunition mules appeared at the foot of the steep climb about half a mile below us, where the track skirted the side of a very precipitous hill. A leading mule came to a very bad spot of path, did not like the look of it, and, backed, got his hind legs over the edge, made frantic efforts to recover his footing, was dragged down by the weight of the ammunition boxes rolled over and over down out of sight. The second mule promptly followed his example, deliberately and without any fuss, nearly dragging a third down with him. Transport officers and others familiar with the ways of the mule will tell you that instances are not uncommon when mules, weary of carrying heavy loads over frightful tracks, grow sick of life and purposely commit suicide over the nearest precipice. This looked remarkably like an instance of it. The third beast, which, the way, was not a mule, but a legged weed of a pony, let itself go along a little further, then, in fright, reared up close to the edge, fell backward and went down.

HEAD OVER HEELS,
or the mules, with the last of the Dorsets' reserve ammunition. Incredible as it may appear, both the mules got up subsequently, little the worse for their fall, nor was any of the ammunition on this occasion left a present for the enemy.

Shortly after this A Company of the Dorsets, under Captain Menzies, and C. Major Wylly, were ordered to re-engage the Dorsets in the firing line, cover the advance or attempted advance through the gap. "They have range all right," said the Dorsetter whom Captain Menzies relieved as he showed him a bullet hole through his helmet. Any man exposing himself for one moment there was immediately fired at, while the Afridis have made so excellent a use of that not a man among them was able, the smoke of their rifles offered the only guide for the direction of fire. Next B, D and E companies were ordered up to the gap. B had crept out of camp in the rear of the battalion, and E immediately preceded them. (This order had been maintained throughout, so that D went up first, followed at intervals by B and E.)

As these companies scrambled up to the point where the slope lessened fifty yards or so beneath the first, came within view, for the first time at close quarters, of the enemy's position and of the state of things at the gap. Right opposite, only three hundred and fifty yards away, rose a steep, almost sheer cliff four hundred feet above us, lined for a length of about four hundred yards with an impenetrable enemy whose rifles and jezails, and light rifles, were all

LEVELLED AT THE GAP.

By our right, out of sight from the spot, the cliff took a sharp turn upward and became less precipitous. It was round this turn that the enemy eventually followed led to the gap itself, formed by the recourse narrowing to a funnel and the top, was bounded on the left by a large perpendicular piece of rock, on the right by a jagged, stony

Gordons had been ordered up from Mamu Khan, where their long range volleys can hardly have been very effective, to reinforce the attack, and the 3rd Sikhs not long after them. These fresh troops had now climbed up to within a few hundred yards of the gap, and a signaller brought a message to our colonel from the general to say: "The Gordons and the 3rd Sikhs will attack; Derbys and Gurkhas in support; Dorsets in third line." Soon after the red tabs of a staff officer or two appeared, staff officers up to this point had been conspicuously absent, and we were ordered to withdraw our companies aside. Then arose a cheer from the spot below where Colonel Mathias, very much the right man in the right place, had halted and closed up his regiment, and addressed them in that famous speech which will ever be connected in history with the name of Dargai: "Highlanders, the general says the position must be taken at all costs. The Gordons will take it." If ever one man's cool assurance and unbounded confidence in his regiment helped to turn impending disaster into brilliant success, it was done by Colonel Mathias's few strong words that afternoon. Roused to fierce enthusiasm by their leader's stirring speech and by the familiar skirl of the pipes, the Highlanders leaped to the assault. Up they came, a long, thin string of men with stern, set faces, stumbling, scrambling up the steep, in a frenzy of courage, not to be gainsaid, amid occasional spasmodic gasps from the pipes and cheers from any who had breath to utter, a sight for those who witnessed it to

REMEMBER ALL THEIR LIVES.

But no longer was the attack to be attempted by the fruitless valor of small detachments and dribblets of men struggling through a crowded mass. As the Gordons neared the gap the word was passed up and shouted along to "clear a line for the Gordons," and the mass above surged and swayed apart, leaving a narrow pathway clear.

The Gordons enjoyed the inestimable advantage of being to a certain extent familiar with the ground, from having descended from Dargai two days before by the very path which they were now about to ascend. They therefore knew that when once the dangerous space to the foot of the cliff was crossed the heights could be scaled. Moreover, shortly before the Gordons' advance General Kempster had asked for a rapid artillery fire to be concentrated on the enemy's sangars, and at this moment a perfect avalanche of shot and shell broke from the eighteen guns on the Kotial and swept over our heads upon the position. Under cover of this, combined with a torrent of independent fire from the Dorsets, Derbys and Gurkhas, the Gordons streamed through the gap one after another as fast as they could clamber up, and dashed across the open space beyond.

BULLETS WHISTLED AND SPAT

all around them as thick as ever, but, though a large number were wounded, fortune so far favored them that only one officer and two men were actually killed, a smaller number than that lost by any of the other regiments. Probably the enemy's fire grew wild and inaccurate under the storm of shrapnel that rained upon their sangars, aided by the sight of the now at last continuous stream of men pouring through the gap; for in quantity at least it had not abated one whit. In a momentary pause, after the first two groups of Gordons had passed, a company of the Derbys stared up and followed them, and then, another, and then, as from a dam let loose, the long pent up mass at the gap broke through and an indiscriminate crowd of Gordons, Derbys, Dorsets, Sikhs and Gurkhas were rushing pell-mell across the open.

The day was won. Whether it was, as some think, that the enemy's supply of ammunition was running short after the five hours' fight, or whether they were cowed by their failure to stay the advance to the foot of their position, they broke and fled when the British troops were still two hundred

\$10,000 A DOZEN.

Eggs Come Either High at That Price.

"That is a ridiculous price for such an egg as this," said a London auctioneer the other day, when a man bid 150 guineas for an egg. One of the company bid another ten guineas, and as nobody could be persuaded to go higher the egg was knocked down for 160 guineas.

The egg which fetched such an extraordinary price was an egg of the Great Auk, of which there are only seventy in existence. The last Great Auk died half a century ago, and there are therefore no birds left to lay any more of these precious eggs. The one sold the other day was picked up in Iceland sixty-seven years ago, and was slightly cracked, which detracted somewhat from its value.

Probably the highest price ever paid for one of these eggs was \$1,575, which was given three years ago in England. Another went for \$810, and a third for \$918. Earlier in this year as much as \$1,470 was paid for one. Fifty of the seventy eggs in existence are the property of private collectors in England, who have paid for them many times their weight in gold. The eggs are about the size of a man's closed fist.

The total value of the seventy eggs is about \$70,000 or considerably more than \$10,000 a dozen. Thus their marriage and a half million new laid eggs, at two cents apiece.

A ROMANTIC CAREER.

The names of Josephine and Marie Louise are connected with Napoleon and his fortunes, but who stops to remember that of Desiree Clary, to whom he was first betrothed? She was the daughter of a rich silk merchant of Marseilles, and the Bonapartes, who living there in the years just preceding their aggrandizement, became acquainted with her family. Joseph Bonaparte fell in love with her, and obtained her promise to marry him when she would be twenty-one; but Napoleon, appearing on the scene, acted with his customary emphasis, and declared that Desiree must belong to him. The family were used to falling in with his decisions, and they promptly agreed, Julie, the other daughter, who had long had a liking for Joseph, agreeing to marry him in her sister's place.

Desiree was a light-hearted, pretty young creature, with a gay manner and a merry wit. Napoleon, according to the testimony of the Clary family, was not overattractive. One who knew him at that time thus describes him:

"He wears threadbare garments and badly-cleaned, broken-down boots. In character, he is brusque, prone to fits of abstraction. He is born for mediocrity."

But Desiree was satisfied with him. She found him all that heart could wish. To be sure, he was poor, but that was a disability which could be amended.

In May, 1795, Napoleon left Marseilles for Paris, whence he wrote peremptorily to Madame Clary, urging her to follow, buy a house, and live there with Desiree. The country-bred mother and daughter wereaghast. Paris seemed to them the very centre of bloodshed and tyranny. They did not accede to the proposition, and a second letter from Napoleon was left unanswered.

He was now at the lowest ebb of his fortune, and it could hardly help seeming to him that his betrothed had

The Green's Ghost

It was a lucky accident that my friend John Green—that was not his real name, but will do as well as any other—secured for the winter a very desirable residence at a surprisingly low rent. The reason of it was that the dwelling was said to be haunted.

Where there is a ghost, there must be a ghost story, and the tale connected with the mansion taken by my friend Green was so odd and absurd that I feel obliged to tell it in as few words as possible.

A certain diplomat connected with the German, or perhaps the Austrian, Embassy, as a second or third secretary, had been appointed to his place through the influence of certain noble relatives at home who were anxious to get rid of him. He was the sort of man who, in an earlier age, would have pursued the comparatively lucrative profession of a robber baron, and would have done well at it, but in these later days he was a failure, and, while evincing a decidedly predatory inclination, was eventually reduced to borrowing money wherewith to maintain himself.

Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that his influential kinsfolk should have been glad to see him provided with profitable employment in a foreign land.

(Being possessed of a title, an aristocratic manner and a superb mustache, much waxed at the ends, this high-born adventurer had no difficulty in securing a wealthy bride.)

The next step was to get rid of her, with a view to obtaining possession of the fortune which he had persuaded her to leave to him by will, and this he accomplished by holding her head under water in the bath.

The occurrence was attributed to a fit, and nobody thought of suspecting the robber baron, who soon afterward left for his native country, having converted his wife's estate into ready money.

This is the story of the origin of the ghost, as it was told to me. For my own part, I considered it wholly nonsensical, and was surprised to find that my friend Green's daughters, Agnes and Katherine, believed in it thoroughly. Anyhow, the mansion, as I have said, was rented astonishingly cheap by reason of the ghost, and to the latter on this account the Greens had every reason to feel indebted.

I have to thank them for the frankness which they exhibited in telling me that the room allotted to me, on the occasion, when I became their guest for a night, was the particular haunted chamber. It was rather a peculiar kind of a "haunt," judging from their description, though it ought to be explained that none of them had ever seen it, or heard it or felt it.

The account of it, indeed, came to them from other sources—from people who knew the family which had once inhabited the dwelling. None of the Greens had ever dared to occupy the room. They were kind enough to tell me, however, that the ghost was reported to be entirely harmless.

They described it as being nothing more serious than a phantom hant, which, in the silent watches of the night, upraised itself into the view of the occupant of the bed at the foot. That was all. I confess that I thought it rather gruesome.

But I am not a superstitious man. It was with no nervous qualms that I undressed myself for bed and put out the light. I like the moonlight to come into my chamber, when there is a moon, as there was on this occasion.

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WINNING A VICTORIA CROSS.

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The day was won. Whether it was, as some think, that the enemy's supply of ammunition was running short after the five hours' fight, or whether they were cowed by their failure to stay the advance to the foot of their position, they broke and fled when the leading troops were still two hundred yards below them. The final storming of the steep track to the crest, which a few resolute men amply supplied with ammunition might still have made impossible, was accomplished un- resisted. When, at three o'clock pre- cisely, the heights were crowned, be- yond some splashes of blood and heaps of empty cartridge cases, no sign was visible of Afridi or Orakzai, alive or dead. This seems to preclude the be- lief that their losses can have been very heavy. Ours amounted all to d to a hundred and ninety-nine, in- cluding three officers killed, ten wound- ed, one fatally, and thirty-three men kill- ed.

MOSE BECOMING COLOR

Few women will believe it, and yet it is a fact, that many of the fair sex, do not know what colors suit them best, and fewer still would credit that in order to obtain this most desirable knowledge they might do worse than choose such tints as are in harmony with the color of their eyes. Almost everybody knows that blue, as a color, is becoming to fairhaired people, but the happy effect is tenfold when the wearer's eyes are also blue; while, should her fair hair be of some shade of yellow, from pale golden auburn, the effect is often wonderful, for no- thing is more beautiful in art or na- ture than the latter's own harmonies of gold and azure. When some fair blonde comes to the conclusion that blue is not her color, the most probable cause is—though she may not be aware of it—that her eyes are hazel-grey. Then there are dames and damsels with eyes brown, and richly soiled s seel-skin, and seel-skin they should wear, or if it be too costly—for expen- sive it must be to be worth the wear- ing—plush, or thickly-piled brown velvet. Tawny-brown sables are sui- able to all who are so fortunate as to possess them, but they, too, have their little partiality, which is for eyes of hazel hue. Bright, warm colors heighten the effect of grey eyes of every shade, from pale sea-green- grey to violet; but let the latter, es- pecially those of that rare dark hue, not seen but in one of a thousand pair of eyes, have sweet scented violets in close juxtaposition—preferable rest- ing at that throat, or else pansies, rich, velvety, mauve-purple pansies, each on a flecked in the centre with a tiny golden heart. To brunettes with dark eyes, all varieties of yellow flowers or dark red roses will be found most be- coming.

MEASURING THE EARTH.

One hundred and sixty-four years ago French astronomers went to Peru to measure "an arc of meridian." The purpose of such arcs, which have been measured on various parts of the globe, is to furnish data for calculating the size and shape of the earth. The arc in Peru was about 220 miles in length, and with the exception of a short arc in South Africa, it is the only one ever measured in the Southern Hemisphere. This year a commission, headed by army officers, has been sent from France to remeasure the old arc in Peru. The remeasurement is regarded as of great scientific importance on account of the advances that have been made since the first measure was tak- en.

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He was now at the lowest ebb of his fortune, and it could hardly help seem- ing to him that his betrothed had abandoned him. As for her, she had heard that he had, in his poverty, ac- cepted money obligations from Ma- dame Tallien, and that he was court- ing, at her house, a rich and noble lady, named Madame de Beauharnais. All appeared to be over between them. Soon Napoleon himself declared that the relations between them must be ended; his feelings had altered. De- siree wept; and owned that she loved him still; but on the advice of her fam- ily, she released him from his promise. In 1796 he married Josephine de Beauharnais, and then began the brilliant march of his rising fortune.

Desiree also drifted to Paris, where she became immensely popular, and in 1798 she married General Bernadotte, then minister of war.

The upward steps of her husband are well known. He accepted the rank of Prince Royal of Sweden, and in 1818 he became king. Desiree had preferred living in Paris, and when she heard the news of her husband's accession to the throne, she was at the piano practising a piece by Gretry. She rose, and sadly closed the instrument. "However much I practise now," said she, "I shall always be told that I play like a queen."

She died in Sweden, an old lady of eighty-three. Her life had been one of varying fortunes. Monsieur Hous- saye says of her:

"She is intended for earthly honors. She is betrothed to Joseph, then to Napoleon, then to Dughot. She refuses Junot, and would be glad to accept Marmont. At last she married Bernadotte. With Joseph she would have been an imperial princess, Queen of Naples and of Spain; with Napoleon Empress of the French; with Dughot, probably marechale and duchess; with Junot, Duchesse d'Abrantes; with Marmont, Marechale and Duchess of Ragusa. Bernadotte, the former ser- vant of marines, placed the crown of Sweden on the head of this little bour- geoise of Marseilles."

NO WOMEN AT FUNERALS.

One of the curious social laws of Peru forbids women to attend fun- erals, and they do not appear at wed- dings unless they are very intimate friends. When a funeral procession passes through the streets the coffin is carried upon the shoulders of the pallbearers, who are followed by an empty hearse drawn by two, four or six horses according to the means of the mourners and their desire for display. All the male members of the family and friends of the deceased fol- low on foot, with a line of empty car- riages behind them. As long as they are in the presence of the dead it is considered a proper and necessary evidence of respect to walk. After the body has been committed to the grave those who attend the funeral are brought home in the carriage.

HORSE ON HIM.

Got a good joke on myself, said the man who has accumulated a little prop- erty by hard work. I asked my wife what was the difference between me and a horse, intending to say that I was a forehanded man and the horse was a four-footed beast. What do you suppose she said?

Give it up, said the other man. Said she guessed it must be the length of my ears.

them from other sources—from peo- ple who knew the family which had once inhabited the dwelling. None of the Greens had ever dared to occupy the room. They were kind enough to tell me, however, that the ghost was reported to be entirely harmless.

They described it as being nothing more serious than a phantom han- d, which, in the silent watches of the night, upraised itself into the view of the occupant of the bed at the foot. That was all. I confess that I thought it rather gruesome.

But I am not a superstitious man. It was with no nervous qualms that I undressed myself for bed and put out the light. I like the moonlight to come into my chamber, when there is a moon, as there was on this occasion, ket value is equal to that of nearly and so I drew aside one of the window curtains.

Then, just as a slight mark of defer- ence to the alleged ghost, I took my revolver out of my bag and put it under my pillow. Any spook should be so imprudent as to present itself, I made up my mind that I would have a shot at it.

It must have been not long after midnight when I suddenly became—I don't know why—as wide awake as ever I was in my life. Perhaps without my being conscious of it, the ghost was in my mind. At all events, it was the first thing I thought of, and I began to recall the description of it which had been given to me.

I looked toward the foot of the bed, half-expecting, though my good sense repudiated the notion, that something might happen.

I remained awake for a while, and found my attention fixed somehow upon the foot of the bed, though I tried my best to divert my thought to other objects and ideas. Presently my sharp attention was suddenly attract- ed. There was no mistake about it; it was a finger which projected about an inch above the top of the rail, as if feeling for a hold!

The finger, another finger, and then another rose very slowly into view. A five digits were in sight! I acknow- ledge that my hair stood on end.

But I retained my presence of mind, and as the whole band—a white and ghastly hand rose that of a corpse—lited itself above the footrail, I reach- ed gently and quietly beneath my pil- low and grasped my revolver. It was a trusty weapon, and courage came back to me as I took hold of it. Yet, I thought of what use is a pistol against a ghost!

Nevertheless, as cautiously as I could, I levelled the revolver at the phantom hand and took careful aim. I may say immediately that I am a very good pistol shot.

Bang!

I fired—and an instant later I was writhing in agony on the floor, my gels or anguish quickly bringing the family to my assistance, in spite of their belief in the ghost.

It was my own foot that I had shot. The bullet went clean through it, be- tween the bones of the great and sec- ond toes. I had not missed.

I found the explanation after a time. The footrail was very low and the mat- tress a little too long. The result was that the bottom of the bed was "bumpy," almost like a pillow, and the sleeper's feet were so high that his toes were likely to stick up and show.

I have a habit, when lying awake, of placing the heel of one foot on the instep of the other. I must have done this unconsciously, hence the slow rising into view of the shadow hand. My excited imagination must have fill- ed in the details.

ISN'T IT?

It is funny what small respect mar- ried people sometimes have for each other's judgment, when you remember, that each is supposed to have pick- ed out a perfect mate.

KEPT BY OLD PENS.

At Munich there is a hospital which is entirely supported by the sale of old steel pens and nibs collected from all parts of Germany. They are made into watch-springs, knives and razors.

FIFTY YEARS OLD

Why let your neighbors know it?

And why give them a chance to guess you are even five or ten years more?

Better give them good reasons for guessing the other way. It is very easy; for nothing tells of age so quickly as gray hair.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

is a youth-renewer.

It hides the age under a luxuriant growth of hair the color of youth.

It never fails to restore color to gray hair. It will stop the hair from coming out also.

It feeds the hair bulbs. Thin hair becomes thick hair, and short hair becomes long hair.

It cleanses the scalp; removes all dandruff, and prevents its formation.

We have a book on the Hair which we will gladly send you.

If you do not catch all the benefits you expect from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily removed. Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

The Napanee Express

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, OCT. 20, 1899.

THE HON. A. S. HARDY, premier of Ontario, has resigned, being forced thereto by illhealth, and the Hon. Geo. W. Ross has been sworn as his successor. Mr. J. R. Stratton, of Peterborough, will be called to the Cabinet to fill the vacancy. It is much to be regretted that Mr. Hardy has found it necessary to retire from political life. Mr. Hardy has been a member of the Legislature for over 26 years, a member of the Government for over 22 years and premier since 1896.

THE Tories of Lennox, or a representative portion of them, held a meeting in the town hall here on Saturday afternoon last. The wicked Grits of course came in for a large share of their attention. Whatever the Grits do is of course wrong, and whatever the Tories do, or leave undone, is of course right. One fact the meeting could not overcome, namely, the

Canada should pay everything. Not long ago the Tory press were not quite so loyal. Probably their loyalty will cool down a little before the next election for the Local Legislature. Meantime for a month the good people of Lennox won't disturb themselves very much as to who will be the candidate, nor will there be any great rejoicings among the faithful when they learn that Mr. Wilson is again to be standard bearer for the Dominion House.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

The flying visit made last week to Chicago by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other prominent Canadians cannot but have a far-reaching and beneficial effect upon the relations of the two countries, relations which have already been vastly strengthened and improved by the firm and statesmanlike yet conciliatory attitude of the Canadian Government. The spontaneous and universal enthusiasm with which the Canadian Premier was greeted at every turn was gratifying and significant; the more significant indeed because it was not alone the expression of good feeling engendered by the ties of kindred blood, which would naturally be expected from the tens of thousands of Canadians who form so important a part of Chicago's population, but also from the hard headed business men with whom sentiment counts for very little. It was on the Chicago stock exchange, and at the busiest hour of the day, that two thousand stock brokers voluntarily suspended operations and eagerly listened to an impromptu speech from Sir Wilfrid.

FREER TRADE RELATIONS.

His remarks were short, but to the point "I believe" he said, "that if we were to establish between Canada and the United States such a current of business as we ought to have, it would be immensely and mutually profitable to both countries, but trade between us is much impeded by your tariff as it is by our tariff. Can we not, I want to know, come to such an agreement that trade relations between us may be greatly improved?"

"One would have thought that every journalist of experience, without regard to political leaning, would have been able to appreciate the substantial and mutual value to the countries concerned, of the interchange of international courtesies on occasions like this, and yet the local Opposition organ is so little able to understand the situation, that it refers to it as "inopportune junketing," while the Toronto Telegram, (which is as fond of parading its "independence" as is the Montreal Star,) remarks, "It would suit Sir Wilfrid Laurier better to stay at home trying to please Canadians with his work, instead of jumping at every chance to go abroad and please outside audiences with his talk."

NO ANNEXATION HERE.

It is an old, though by this time entirely discredited trick with a certain section of the Opposition to charge Ministers with a weakness for "talking to the gallery," declaring that they are too ready to say the thing that would be pleasing to the audience they are addressing at the moment while equally prepared to say the opposite to another audience the following day. How exceedingly far from the truth this is, however, may be gathered from the remarks of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the course of the last address he made before he left Chicago. The Premier has, time and time again, been charged with annexation proclivities and cer-

Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Heartburn, Indigestion, Dizziness,

Indicate that your liver is out of order. The best medicine to rouse the liver and cure all these ills, is found in

Hood's Pills

25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Chairman are to the effect, "that the amplest opportunity shall be given for securing the fullest and most accurate information, so that the report of the Commissioners, with the evidence taken, may enable the Administration to recommend such legislation to Parliament on the subject as may be in the public interest."

PERMANENT DEVELOPMENT.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Mackintosh, one time a representative of the Capital in the Federal House, has been down here on a flying visit to the scene of his past activities. He is now actively engaged in western mining projects and speaks enthusiastically of the future of mining in British Columbia. Speaking with extensive practical knowledge he declares that development must go on for many years at an increasing ratio and with constantly improving results. The industry is a permanent one and the influx of population into the mining districts is not of a temporary character. All of which goes to show that the market which has thus been created for the products of the east, has also all the elements of permanency and steady growth.

LACK OF TRANSPORTATION.

The sudden withdrawal of a number of the largest merchantmen plying between Canada and the Old Country is likely to have a serious effect upon our export trade. Already seven of the regular boats have been chartered by the Imperial Government and others may be called for at any time. Freight rates are going up rapidly, and, apart from the question of price, the actual available space from now to the close of navigation, will be insufficient for all the business offering. It is not thought that the winter trade from Portland will be effected to the same degree, but with Montreal it is an item of considerable moment.

NO JAM IN HIS LUNCH.

Mr. Carter Explains Why He Left His Pleasant Boarding House.

"No; I don't board with the Akers any more," said Mr. Carter. "In fact, I've left the south side for good and am now boarding on the north side."

Mr. Carter is a gentleman about 28 years old and occupies a responsible and highly paid position with a great Chicago business house. Six feet tall and weighing 200 pounds, he is a magnificent physical specimen of a man. Winter and summer, rain or shine, he walks to his office in the morning and home at night. He always carries his lunch with him, as he dislikes restaurant cookery and it saves him time and money.

"Well, I am surprised," was his friend's comment. "Why, you and Akers were such friends before his marriage that I thought you had a permanent home with him. And you and Mrs. Akers were always such great friends too. Why did you leave them?"

"I'll tell you," said Carter. "I didn't get any jam on my bread."

"You surely didn't leave them for that?" asked his astonished friend.

FALL

We have thank our ma. All other have you call

OR DRESS-MAK Terms

FACTS WORTH CONSIDER

PAINE'S CELERY COM Is Your Only Hope if Would Banish Sicken and Disease.

At this time we simply give a f in connection with the use of Paine's Compound that should prove intere all who are looking for new hea vigorous strength.

Paine's Celery Compound encour strengthens the kidneys, and enabl to cleanse the blood of waste and matters that are the direct cause of nees, melancholia, depression of wasting sickness, blood diseases, he and that general "run down" or that opens the door to organic dis the heart, kidneys and stomach.

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regretted that Mr. Hardy had found it necessary to retire from political life. Mr. Hardy has been a member of the Legislature for over 26 years, a member of the Government for over 22 years and premier since 1896.

The Tories of Lennox, or a representative portion of them, held a meeting in the town hall here on Saturday afternoon last. The wicked Grits of course came in for a large share of their attention. Whatever the Grits do is of course wrong, and whatever the Tories do, or leave undone, is of course right. One fact the meeting could not overcome, namely, the country is prosperous and prospering beyond all previous records. The ostensible business of the meeting was the nomination of candidates for the two houses. For the Dominion only Mr. U. Wilson was nominated. For the Province there were two nominations—Dr. Meacham and Mr. R. Fowler. We have not anything of a personal nature against either of the gentlemen, but their politics we object to, as we do also to the Tory platform as printed in the wild World the other day. An increase in the iron bonuses certainly won't commend itself to the electors of Lennox, and we do not think either Mr. Fowler or Mr. Meacham can win any votes in that direction. But whether it is to be the gentleman from Amherst Island or the doctor from Odessa is not yet decided. An adjournment for a month may give time enough for the party to make up its mind who will be the candidate. Of course the meeting had to fall in line with the jingo spirit now animating the Tory press. A thousand men or more should have been on their way to Africa ere this, and as to pay, why

It is an old, though by this time entirely discredited trick with a certain section of the Opposition to charge Ministers with a weakness for "talking to the gallery," declaring that they are too ready to say the thing that would be pleasing to the audience they are addressing at the moment while equally prepared to say the opposite to another audience the following day. How exceedingly far from the truth this is, however, may be gathered from the remarks of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the course of the last address he made before he left Chicago. The Premier has, time and time again, been charged with annexation proclivities and certainly before an audience of enthusiastic Chicagoans annexation would have been a popular topic, but there is precious little of it in such remarks as the following:—"Canada occupies to-day the absolutely unprecedented position that, while she is a colony, she is at the same time a nation. Canada is independent. The tie which to-day binds us to England is simply the tie of love. There is not to-day on Canadian soil, a soldier to maintain British rule. The reign of the Queen, the supremacy of the Queen has no other foundation than the gratitude which is in the hearts of the people for the privileges which they enjoy. I am proud of being a subject of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. There has never been a sovereign who has understood and discharged her sovereignty as Queen Victoria has. We Canadians are proud of our allegiance and so long as we continue to be as we are at the present time I do not see that we shall have any cause for regret." There does not appear to be much annexation in this.

POULTRY FOR BRITAIN.

The British market for Canadian poultry has so greatly increased in the last few years, and there is such a splendid promise for much greater development of the trade which is of interest to Canada. The first shipment of the season of fattened chickens for the British market, has just been forwarded from the Government illustration station at Bondville Que., on cold storage by S. S. Vancouver to Liverpool. The Superintendent in charge of the station writes as follows:—"The fowls made a very good gain and were healthy during the whole time: not having one sick nor losing one out of the lot."

Professor Robinson and other officials of the Central Experimental Farm here, have been down east during the past few weeks establishing chicken-fattening stations and creameries at various points in the Maritime Provinces, and much interest in these branches of agriculture is being aroused. In fact agriculture generally is decidedly up, down by the sea. The recent industrial revival in Cape Breton owing to the establishing of the great smelting works there, has put new life in the farmers of that district, and the timely advice and assistance of the Department of Agriculture will enable them to get the best possible results from the opportunity that is offering itself.

TO START AT ONCE.

As announced in my letter last week, the Manitoba Elevator commission, which had then just been appointed, will lose no time in getting down to work. The first meeting of the commission will be held at the Leland House, Winnipeg, and all due celerity will be used to push forward the inquiry of an early conclusion. As I intimated last week the instructions which the Minister of the Interior has given to Judge Senkler as

highly paid position with a great Chicago business house. Six feet tall and weighing 200 pounds, he is a magnificent physical specimen of a man. Winter and summer, rain or shine, he walks to his office in the morning and home at night. He always carries his lunch with him, as he dislikes restaurant cookery and it saves him time and money.

"Well, I am surprised," was his friend's comment. "Why, you and Akers were such friends before his marriage that I thought you had a permanent home with him. And you and Mrs. Akers were always such great friends too. Why did you leave them?"

"I'll tell you," said Carter. "I didn't get any jam on my bread."

"You surely didn't leave them for that?" asked his astonished friend.

"I surely did," indignantly answered Mr. Carter. "It was a gross case of partiality on Mrs. Akers' part. She knew I was passionately fond of jam too. One morning I went into the kitchen. She was getting the lunches ready for myself and her husband when I went in, and I noticed she had some fine marmalade. She put it on her husband's bread, but not on mine."

"Don't I get marmalade?" I asked.

"No," she said. "I got this for Mr. Akers."

"That made me feel mad. I thought of it all the way down, and when lunch time came I wouldn't eat my lunch, and at night I carried it back home. Mrs. Akers saw that I hadn't touched it and asked the reason. I told her, and she laughed in my face. I told her that at the end of the week I would leave her, and that settled it."

"Do you get jam where you board now?" asked the friend.

"Every day," answered Carter, with a smile of satisfaction.

A Healthy Invalid.

Two girls were overheard talking together on Ontario street.

"Say, did you know Mame was settin up for an invalid?" inquired the girl with the long feather in her hat.

"Is she?" queried the other girl. "She looks well enough."

"That's what I think. And she sleeps well too."

"Can she eat?"

"Eat!" cried the other girl. "I should say she could eat! Why, at lunch today she got away with 24 cents' worth!"

And then their voices died away.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Your Doctor Knows

Your doctor knows all about foods and medicines.

The next time you see him, just ask him what he thinks of

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. We are willing to trust in his answer.

For twenty-five years doctors have prescribed our Emulsion for paleness, weakness, nervous exhaustion, and for all diseases that cause loss in flesh.

Its creamy color and its pleasant taste make it especially useful for thin and delicate children.

No other preparation of cod-liver oil is like it. Don't lose time and risk your health by taking something unknown and untried. Keep in mind that SCOTT'S EMULSION has stood the test for a quarter of a century.

See and get it. \$1.00; all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

to sleep eight or nine hours at a stretch. Paine's Celery Compound is presently capable of doing all that it pro and does a work that no other me can accomplish.

If you, dear reader, have failed past with other medicines, take immediate advantage of the virtues of Paine's Compound that has proved such a help to tens of thousands in the past.

JINGLES AND JESTS.

Agricultural Courtship.

A potato went out on a mash

And sought an onion bed;

"That's pie for me," observed the s

And all the beets turned red.

"Go away," the onion, weeping, cri

"Your love I cannot be;

The pumpkin be your lawful bride,

You cantaloupe with me!"

But onward still the tuber came

And laid down at her feet;

"You cauliflower by my name,

And it will smell as wheat;

And I, too, am an early rose,

And you I've come to see,

So don't turn up your lovely nose,

But spinachat with me!"

"I do not carrot all to wed,

So go, sir, if you please,"

The modest onion meekly said,

"And lettuce, pray, have peas!

Go, think that you have never seen

Myself or smelled my sigh,

Too long a maiden I have been

For favors in your rye!"

"Ah, spare a cuss!" the tuber prayed

"My cherrys bride you'll be;

You are the only weeping maid

That's currant now with me!"

And as the wily tuber spoke

He caught her by surprise

And, giving her an artichoke,

Devoured her with his eyes.

RHEUMATISM

CAN BE CURED



Dr. H. Hall
Rheumatism
CURED

Will Cure Any Form of Rheumatism

DR. L. R. HALL, NEW YORK

FOUR POINTS IN ITS FAVOR

FIRST—QUICKEST TO CURE

SECOND—SAFEST TO TAKE

THIRD—MOST HIGHLY ENDORSED

FOURTH—CHEAPEST TO BUY

One bottle contains ten days' treatment

IN BIG BOTTLES, 50 CENTS

THE DR. HALL MEDICINE CO.

Canadian Agency, - Kingston

FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS

EPPE'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in 1 lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPE & Co. Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

BREAKFAST SUPPER

EPPE'S COCOA

ROBERT LIGHT

Lumber Dealer,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

Doors, Sash,

Blinds, Brackets,

Turned Work,

Mouldings,

and Interior Finish for

Buildings.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Factory, foot of Richard St.
NAPANEE.

FALL 1899

FALL 1899

CHEAPSIDE!

We have had a most successful Millinery opening, and we thank our many visitors for inspecting same.

All other departments fully assorted and will be pleased to have you call and inspect before buying.

ORDERED CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.

RESS-MAKING - UP-STAIRS - BY - MISS - ALLISON

Terms, Cash. ————— ONE PRICE ONLY

W. MOWAT & CO

ACTS WORTH CONSIDERING

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Your Only Hope if You
Would Banish Sickness
and Disease.

At this time we simply give a few facts in connection with the use of Paine's Celery Compound that should prove interesting to those who are looking for new health and vigorous strength.

Paine's Celery Compound encourages and strengthens the kidneys, and enables them to cleanse the blood of waste and poisonous matters that are the direct cause of drowsiness, melancholia, depression of spirits, stinging sickness, blood diseases, headaches and that general "run down" condition that opens the door to organic diseases of the heart, kidneys and stomach.

Paine's Celery Compound makes the blood a bright red color, increases its volume in the arteries, and quickens its circulation, enabling a nerve-tired person to sleep eight or nine hours at a stretch.

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A CURIOUS RAILROAD

IT IS ONLY 26 MILES LONG AND HAS
35 SHARP CURVES.

This Road is the Crookedest One in the United States, and One of Its Turns is Said to Be the Shortest Railroad Curve in the World.

"This is the crookedest railroad in Ameriky."

The train on the 26 miles of narrow gauge road from Jerome Junction, A. T., to the mining camp of Jerome was just entering the hills from the plain and was beginning to creak and groan as it rounded the short curves when a passenger leaned forward from his seat and projected this remark into the ear of a reporter for The Star.

"There are 85 curves, one of them 45 degrees and 34 of them 40 degrees on this road," the voice continued, "and they are nearly all on 3 per cent grades. It's the crookedest railroad in Ameriky."

The speaker seemed to get considerable satisfaction out of this statement and repeated it several times. The reporter did not offer any dissenting opinion, for there was no room for argument. This road from the Santa Fe system up to Jerome, where W. A. Clark's great Verde copper mine is situated, is indeed a marvel in its construction and the difficulties it overcomes.

Leaving the Junction on the plain, it runs direct on comparatively level ground to the hills. It apparently runs against a mountain and ends at the foot, but does not, for when the foot of the hill is reached the track dodges in at the mouth of a narrow gulch and commences its climb to the summit, on the other side of which lies Jerome.

In building this road no attempt was made to follow other than the grades provided by nature. The bed of the road is cut out of the side of the hill. Just enough dirt is cut away to fill out the grade to a sufficient width. There is not

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Charles H. Fletcher

JINGLES AND JESTS.

Agricultural Courtship.

A potato went out on a mash,
And sought an onion bed;
"That's pie for me," observed the squash,

Eight of nine hours a day. The Celery Compound is pre-emi-
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 Will Cure any Form
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POINTS IN ITS FAVOR:
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 is cut out of the side of the hill. Just
 enough dirt is cut away to fill out the
 grade to a sufficient width. There is not
 a single cut on the entire line except on
 the very summit, where a rocky ledge is
 parted to allow of the passage of the
 track.
 The engine, which is built for mountain
 climbing, only takes nine cars in its
 wake, some of these being empty and
 all of them freight except the rear car,
 which is a short combination passenger
 and baggage coach. The train crew has
 little time for loafing, for the brakes
 must be closely guarded. The conductor
 evidently looks upon passengers as un-
 necessary freight and ticket taking as a
 bore, for his work is that of handling a
 heavy freight train upon steep grade,
 and that is not conducive to sociability
 or good nature.
 The puffing of the engine and the jolt-
 ing strain on the cars tells the story of
 the beginning of the climb up the hill.
 The train hugs the hill down below the
 ridges and creeps up a gulch but to turn
 around at the head and come down on
 the opposite side but a few hundred feet
 from the track gained a few minutes be-
 fore at the cost of so much labor.
 The head of each gulch is crossed upon a
 wooden trestle. From the car window
 as the train goes up, the track on the
 other side seems to run parallel to the
 one the train is on and but a few yards
 away. Of a sudden an engine comes into
 view going in the opposite direction to
 the passenger coach. It needs a look out
 of the window to convince the passenger
 that this engine is the one pulling his
 train, for it is, and the middle cars in
 the train are on one of the wooden tres-
 tles which cross the heads of these
 gulches.
 One of these is a 45 degree curve,
 claimed to be the shortest railroad curve
 in the world, and whether this is true or
 not it does not seem possible that a
 curve could be any sharper and the cars
 not tip over as the engine pulled them
 around it. The train only creeps around
 this curve. The engine puffs, snorts and
 grunts. Its wheels slip on the rails and
 it barely moves. The cars nearly touch
 each other at the corners. The wheels
 groan and shriek as the flanges rub the
 rails. The whole train protests against
 such treatment with all the voice it has
 and the engine seems about to pull the

Castoria.
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THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.
 THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

cars off the track in its effort to get them
 around the curve.
 The train crew makes this trip twice a
 day, but no matter how long they have
 been on the road they look strained and
 anxious each day until this curve is safely
 passed. When the last car is over the
 trestle, everything relaxes. The engine
 rattles and puffs in a sort of care free
 manner and the freights bump along as
 though they did not mind any more.
 Of a sudden the summit is reached. A
 short curve takes the track through a cut
 on the apex. The train again swings
 around the point of the mountain and be-
 gins to slide down hill. The panorama
 spread before the eye at this point is tre-
 mendous. Far in the distance rise the
 sun covered peaks of the San Francisco
 mountains, over 12,000 feet high. In the
 foreground is the valley of the Rio
 Verde. Miles and miles to the bottom of
 this valley it seems to be. The hills are
 barren, the valleys are barren, not a
 tree or a blade of green anywhere. It is
 an inferno burned out and left to soli-
 tude.
 Not for long, however, for straight
 ahead of the train hangs a blue haze, the
 smoke and fumes from the roasting cop-
 per. The train keeps high above it all.
 Far down the hillside are the long rows
 of roasting heaps, yellow in their crests
 and each one adding its quota to the
 haze and sulphur in the air. This is the
 real living inferno. Figures of men far
 down the hillside look like ants as they
 move about. Everything is in miniature
 at this great distance and in the tele-
 scopic atmosphere of Arizona. The scene
 is fascinating, and it is with regret the
 passenger feels the train come to a stand-
 still with a vicious jolt, and the great
 stacks and buildings of the Verde smelter
 remind him he has reached his journey's
 end.

To come 18 miles as the crow flies the
 railroad has been built 26. It cost nearly
 \$400,000 and is kept busy all the time
 feeding its valuable freight to the Santa
 Fe system. The road itself was a daring
 venture. The engineering is unique, the
 construction is like that of no other road
 in the country, and its sole occupation is
 handling the business which brings the
 greatest cash income derived from a sin-
 gle property to any one man in the Unit-
 ed States.
An Agreeable Cure.
 Doctor—Well, my fine little fellow, you
 have got quite well again. I was sure
 that the pills I left you would cure you.
 How did you take them—in water or in
 cake?
 Small Invalid—Oh, I used them in my
 popgun.
The Three of Them.
 "Now, boys," said the Sunday school
 teacher, "can any of you name the three
 great feasts of the Jews?"
 "Yes'm, I can," replied one little fel-
 low.
 "Very well, Johnny. What are they?"
 "Breakfast, dinner and supper," was
 the unconsciously logical reply.
A CARD.
 We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to
 refund the money on a twenty-five cent
 bottle of Dr. Wills' English Pills, if, after
 using three-fourths of contents of bottle,
 they do not relieve Constipation and Head-
 ache. We also warrant that four bottles
 will permanently cure the most obstinate
 case of Constipation. Satisfaction or no
 pay when Wills' English Pills are used.
 W. S. Detlor, T. A. Huffman, A. W.
 Grange & Bro., Napanee.

WINDOW SHADES.....
 DO YOUR ROLLERS WORK BADLY? OR PERHAPS WON'T
 WORK AT ALL.....

We warrant all Rollers on our Shades from 33c. up,

WALLPAPER-- Are you doing any Wallpapering this fall? See
 our new designs and note the quality and price.
 Paper that you can easily hang at 4 and 5 cents per roll.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

A large and well assorted stock to choose from. Scribblers from ONE CENT up.
 Fancy Goods in large varieties. We have some beautiful Lamp Shades at 10c each.

THE POLLARD COMPANY. LIMITED.

A Grand Collection

—OF—

LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S JACKETS AND ULSTERS.

XXXXXXXXXXXX

We believe we have the best Ladies and Misses Jackets at \$2.75, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 to be found in Napanee. The collection includes a full range of sizes in Black, Navy, Fawn, Brown and Green Colors.

XXXXXXXXXXXX

COME ON SATURDAY

and see for yourself the finest collection of medium priced Jackets ever shown in Napanee.

J. J. KERR

Dundas Street, Napanee.

NEW PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD.

Now in full operation. All kinds Lumber, Sash, Doors and Blinds. Custom work done on shortest notice. Get our prices before buying. Mr. Embury is prepared to draw plans for parties wanting them.

Embury & Madole.

SHAMROCK - - -

SATURDAY'S BARGAIN.

We are offering twenty-five of our best SHAMROCK CHINA TEA SETS below cost, on Saturday, October 14th. Call and see them.

W. COXALL

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL (Paid up) \$1,500,000
RESERVE FUND \$1,500,000

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
TRANSACTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT HIGHEST
CURRENT RATES.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS
RECEIVED.

T. S. HILL, Agent.

FARMERS ATTENTION.

Insure your property in the Lennox and Addington Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Because it is a Home Company.
Because it is a Safe Company.

Because it is the cheapest and best.
Because it affords the most liberal policies to patrons.

Because it insures only (isolated) non-hazardous risks, as farm property, county churches, halls and school houses.

Because it is the Farmer's Company managed by Farmers in the interest of farmers of the Counties of Lennox and Addington, Hastings, Frontenac, Lanark and Leeds.

Officers—B. C. Lloyd, President; I. F. Aylesworth, Vice-President; Stewart L. Daly, Treas. Directors—A. C. Parks, B. C. Lloyd, U. C. Sills, J. B. Aylesworth, W. R. Longmore, I. F. Aylesworth, Honorary Directors—Jas. Ried, M.P.P., A. H. Baker, A. V. Price, C. R. Allison, Wm. Charters.

THE AUTOMOBILE.

In a few years the people out west will be engaged in lynching the automobile thieves.—Washington Post.

The automobile has the distinct advantage of not being obliged to wear a net in flytime.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

One of the saddest things about these automobiles is that they may do away with "the man with the whoa."—Boston Advertiser.

That automobile journey from New York to San Francisco will test the possibility of that vehicle on all kinds of roads.—Buffalo Courier.

The success of the automobile in collecting mail at Buffalo throws open a new field of usefulness for the horseless vehicle.—Evening Wisconsin.

THE KISSING BUG.

The kissing bug is said to be rampant in Jersey. Is it organizing a trust?—Cleveland Leader.

Care must be taken that the two are not confounded. The kissing bug is not related to the hugging bee.—St. Louis Star.

Supplementary information with regard to the kissing bug tends to place it in the same class with that numerous species of the humbug.—Baltimore Herald.

The kissing bug, or Melanolestes picipes, as the entomologists have it, is getting in its work in lively shape in New Jersey. And still the mosquitoes neglect to organize.—Boston Globe.

THE WAYS OF WOMEN.

A woman can buy more bundles for little money than anybody else on earth.—Washington Democrat.

When a woman admits she is wrong, her husband gets scared and thinks she is going to die.—London Judy.

There is nothing that makes a woman quite so mad as to have a neighbor who borrows of her, but who never invites her to her party.—Aitchison Globe.

Perhaps these smuggleresses and pick-pocketesses and shoplifteresses wouldn't get caught so easily if they weren't quite so beautiful. Still, who ever heard of a she rogue who wasn't pretty?—Boston Herald.



The right kind means health. I sick people lose Dr. Pierce's Golden Discovery with wonderful But it does nabby fat; it increase the v corpulent pe gives the su healthy musc sue that i panied by and vitality "I am th say I am f directly we more," w Hannah kins, of Laurel in a m letter to Pierce fuk "Wh you f feeli badly, reason this is because it may ind poor suffe to try Dr. medicines well. "But I can only g small idea of how I was suffering. W doctors pronounced indigestion an trouble. I had been troubled with m for four years and with womb trouble a teen years, or ever since my first baby v When I wrote to Dr. Pierce I had such misery I could not tell how I was sufi "Sometimes I felt that I would rather live. My stomach was all out of ord would belch nearly all the time; notli agreed with me. I was sick at my stom the time, my shoulders ached, my sides legs and arms ached, and I was tired an over. My bowels were either too loose up all the time. I have taken in all seve of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Disco five of 'Favorite Prescription,' also I the advice I found in the little boo 'Woman and Her Diseases.' Now doct so thankful I wrote you, and for your vice. You were so kind to write me charge me anything for consultation. commenced taking your medicine I wei hundred and four pounds and now I w hundred and sixteen, and I am gainin time." If constipation is also prese: Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be They never fail; they never gripe cine dealers sell Dr. Pierce's medi

Stoves and furnaces, largest a assortment, Famous, Actives, Sou Imperial, Oxford. With this Ranges we defy any competition. & Son.

County of Lennox and Addington

Treasurer's Sale of Lands for Taxes

COUNTY OF LENNOX & ADDINGTON, } BY VIRTUE OF A WARRANT under t
TO WIT: of the Warden and the Seal of the County of
and Addington, bearing date the 10th day c
1899, and to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the lands mentioned in
following list for arrears of taxes due thereon and the costs as therein set forth.

I hereby give notice that unless the said arrears and costs are soone shall proceed to sell the said lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary for tl and costs, at the Court House, in the Town of Napanee, by Public Auction on DAY, THE (TWENTY-FOURTH) 24th DAY OF OCTOBER (AND THE FO ING DAY IF NECESSARY) in the present year 1899, beginning at the hou o'clock in the forenoon, in compliance with the provisions of the Assessment Act

The public will please remember that this is a Strictly Cash Sale, cheques will not be taken in settlement of purchase unless accepted by the b which they are drawn.

TOWNSHIP OF CAMDEN.

DESCRIPTION OF LOT.	CON.	ACRES	YEARS DUE.	TAXES.	EXPEN-SES.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
South East 1/2 lot 2	3	50	Three years or over	\$30.55	\$2.95	\$33.50	pat
South West 1/2 lot 3	3	50	..	16.92	3.50	20.42	
South East 1/2 lot 5	4	..	..	6.41	3.25	9.66	
Lots 42, 50, and 51	5	600	..	4.39	9.32	13.71	
Lots 50 and 51	6	400	..	14.80	6.50	21.30	
South 1/2 lot 24	9	..	..	12.41	3.38	15.79	

VILLAGE OF YARKER, TOWNSHIP OF CAMDEN.

Lot No. 42	1	1/2	Three years or over	\$2.37	\$3.25	\$5.62	Pat
Lot No. 47	1	1/2	..	4.39	3.25	7.64	

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL (Paid up) \$1,500,000
RESERVE FUND — \$1,500,000

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
TRANSACTIONED.
INTEREST ALLOWED AT HIGHEST
CURRENT RATES.
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS
RECEIVED.
T. S. HILL, Agent.

THE - MERCHANTS - BANK OF CANADA

Head Office, — Montreal
Capital paid up, \$6,000,000
Surplus, \$3,000,000

INTEREST AT CURRENT RATES
PAID ON DEPOSITS.
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
TRANSACTIONED.

W. A. BELLHOUSE,
Manager, Napanee Branch

A. S. ASHLEY,
.....DENTIST.....

10 YEARS EXPERIENCE —
12 YEARS IN NAPANEE.
3 Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods
Store, Napanee.

THE ROYAL HOTEL.

Dundas Street, Napanee.

H. HUNTER, Prop.

This commodious hotel is centrally situated
aving every convenience for the travelling and
business public. Large yard and sheds for
carriages.
Good table, best of wines liquors, and cigars
The comfort of guests is made a first con-
sideration.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician, Surgeon, etc.

State House Surgeon of the Kingston General
Hospital.
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between
West and Robert Streets. Napanee. 5:15

HERRINGTON & WARNER

Barristers, etc.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES
Office—Warner Block, East-st, Napanee. 57

DEROCHE & MADIEN

Barristers,
Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Con-
veyancers, Notaries Public, etc.
Office—Grange block.
Money to Loan at lower than the lowest rates
I. M. DEROCHE, Q. O. 5:15 J. H. MADDEN

JAS. AYLESWORTH,

POLICE MAGISTRATE for the Provincial
Electoral District of Addington.
Conveyancer,
G. T. Ry. Ticket Agent,
Issuer of Marriage Licenses,
Commissioner, etc., in H.C.J.
Clerk, 7th Division Court, of the
County of Lennox & Addington
TAMWORTH.

DENTISTS

C. D. WARTMAN, L.D.S.
C. H. WARTMAN, D.D.S.
Graduates of the Royal College of Dental Sur-
geons of Ontario, and graduate of Toron-
to University.

OFFICE—LEONARD BLOCK,
Visits made to Tamworth the first Mon-
day in each month, remaining over Tuesday.
Rooms at Wheeler's Hotel.
All other Monday C. D. Wartman will be in
arker
Napanee office open every day.

FARMERS ATTENTION.

Insure your property in the Lennox and
Addington Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
Because it is a Home Company.
Because it is a Safe Company.
Because it is the cheapest and best.
Because it affords the most liberal policies to
patrons.
Because it insures only (isolated) non-haz-
ardous risks, as farm property, county churches
halls and school houses.
Because it is the Farmer's Company managed
by Farmers and the interests of farmers of the
County of Lennox and Addington, Hastings
Frontenac, Lanark and Leeds.
Officers—B. C. Lloyd, President; J. F. Ayles-
worth, Vice-President; Stewart L. Daly, Treas.
Directors—A. C. Parks, B. C. Lloyd, U. C. Sills,
J. B. Aylsworth, W. R. Longmore, J. F. Ayles-
worth, Honorary Directors—Jas. Rich, M.P.P., A. H.
Honorary Directors—Jas. Price, C. B. Allison, Wm. Charters,
W. W. Meacham, C. W. Neville, D. C. Forward,
D. W. Allison, F. B. Guess, James Knapp, John
Turcott, Thos. J. Donohoe, Peter F. Carscadden,
Daniel Schermerhorn, Thos. V. Sexsmith, James
Murphy, James Cla e, Henry Irwin. The board
meets at the Secretary's office on the first
Saturday of every month at one p.m.
N. A. Caton, Napanee,
Thos. B. Wilson, Newburgh Agents
Enoch Goodwin, Kingston,
M. C. BOGART, Sec'y.

THE VERDICT,

The freckles a girl gets at the lake will
stay by her longer than the young man
she annexes.—St. Paul Dispatch.
They have found a sheep in Kentucky
that has five horns. Everything seems
to run to horns in that state.—Chicago
Times-Herald.
The Sfaz was one of the sfactors in
restoring Dreyfus to the liberty of which
he was deprived by sfalschood and sforg-
ery.—Kansas City Journal.
Tea culture in South Carolina when
first proposed was laughed at. It is now
a demonstrated success. There are few
things that cannot be grown in the south.
—Atlanta Journal.
In a Chicago poolroom raid seven wom-
en were captured who gave their names
as Smith. Fifty more of the same name
escaped, it is said. Oh, Smith, what
crimes have been committed in thy
name!—Springfield (Ills.) News.

Miss Susan B. Anthony tells the In-
ternational Council of Women that she
has not yet given up her faith in men.
We hope not. As long as men are the
fathers of so many girl babies there
must be some good in them.—Louisville
Courier-Journal.

The push cart man, with liquefied air
at 5 cents a gallon, will soon become a
fixture. Thus each home may have its
own cooler at a small expense, and,
where power is needed, machinery may
be operated with the same product.—
Marion Chronicle.

Sir Thomas Lipton says that for his
coat of arms he has devised a crest hav-
ing two horny hands of labor, one grasp-
ing a tea plant flower and the other a
coffee blossom. So far, so good. But
Sir Thomas ought to manage to show
one of those horny hands reaching for
the America's cup.—Boston Advertiser.

USONA.

The bigger the country the smaller its
name, according to Professor Water-
house.—Chicago Evening Post.

The St. Louis professor who suggests
the name of Usona for this country has
missed his calling. He should be writing
advertisements for biscuit makers.—Chi-
cago Record.

What chance would there be to get the
people of other countries to speak of
this country as Usona and of us as
Usonians within 100 years? How would
we ourselves enjoy being called Usonians
and hearing our country spoken of as
Usona.—Chicago Chronicle.

Unmistakable evidence that the silly
season has opened is found in the sug-
gestion of a St. Louis college professor
that the name of the United States be
changed to Usona, representing the
initial letters of the United States of
North America.—Indianapolis Journal.

The suggestion of the name Usona
for the United States of America will
probably have some supporters, as all
other ridiculous things do, but the mass
of the people will not favor the nation's
entry on a competition with manufac-
turers of prepared foods and patent med-
icines in fancy nomenclature.—

TOWNSHIP OF CAMDEN.

DESCRIPTION OF LOT.	CON.	ACRES	YEARS DUE.	TAXES.	EXPE- SES.	TOTAL.	REMA
South East 1/2 lot 2	3	50	Three years or over	\$30 55	\$3 38	\$34 93	Patent
South West 1/2 lot 3	3	50	..	16 92	3 50	20 42	..
South East 1/2 lot 5	4	..	..	6 41	3 25	9 66	..
Lots 42, 50, and 51	5	600	..	4 39	9 32	13 71	..
Lots 50 and 51	6	400	..	14 80	6 50	21 30	..
South 1/2 lot 24	9	..	..	12 41	3 38	15 79	..

VILLAGE OF YARKER, TOWNSHIP OF CAMDEN

Lot No. 42	1	1/4	Three years or over	\$ 2 37	\$ 3 25	\$ 5 62	Patent
Lot No. 47	1	1/4	..	4 39	3 25	7 64	..

TOWNSHIP OF DENBIGH.

Lot No. 19	2	100	Three years or over	\$ 7 27	\$3 25	\$10 52	Patent
Lots No. 13 & 14	3	198	..	45 62	7 28	52 90	..
Lot No. 34	9	100	..	25 89	3 72	29 61	..
Lots No. 32 & 33	16	..	..	34 29	7 00	41 29	..
Lot No. 15	4	..	..	20 22	3 58	23 80	Not pat
Lot No. 34	10	100	..	13 12	3 40	16 52	..
Lot No. 17	12	..	..	9 15	3 30	12 45	..

TOWNSHIP OF KALADAR.

S. W. 1/2 of lot 17	1	108	Three years or over	\$30 51	\$6 90	\$37 41	Patent
and S. W. 1/2 of lot 18	1	100	..	9 52	3 29	12 81	..
South 1/2 of lot 9	6	148	..	26 88	3 75	30 63	..
Lot No. 25	6	149	..	23 88	3 67	27 55	..
Lot No. 10	8	200	..	25 73	3 72	29 45	..
Pt. of lot No. 11 grant-	8	88	..	12 09	3 40	16 49	..
ed to J. B. Campbell	10	100	..	24 49	3 68	28 17	..
West 1/2 of lot No. 1	11	100	..	13 30	3 40	16 70	..
West 1/2 of lot No. 6	6	100	..	8 48	3 28	11 76	..
South 1/2 of lot No. 9	6	100	..	8 01	3 27	11 28	..
North 1/2 of lot No. 9	6	100	..	18 15	6 60	24 75	..
West 1/2 of lot 21 & 22	6	75	..	18 15	6 60	24 75	..
Lot No. 3 & 1/2 lot No 1	6	300	..	16 85	3 49	20 34	..
Lot No. 7	6	160	..	22 69	3 64	26 33	Not pat
.. 2	1	200	..	36 78	4 00	40 78	..
.. 13	3	200	..	14 39	3 43	17 82	..
.. 7	2	200	..	13 71	3 41	17 12	..
.. 2	9	200	..	9 99	3 32	13 31	..
.. 6	7	200	..	..	..	..	..

VILLAGE OF NEWBURGH.

Lot No. 8 n s Water st	1	1/4	Three years or over	\$ 7 99	\$3 27	\$11 26	Patent
Lot No. 4 s s Grove st	1	1/4	..	10 23	3 33	13 56	..
Lot No. 24 Con. st.	1	1/4	..	..	..	..	..
and	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
lot No 25 n s Grove st	1	1/4	..	21 59	6 68	28 27	..
known as T. E. Pom- eroey estate	1	1/4	..	..	..	..	..

TOWNSHIP OF SHEFFIELD.

West pt. of lot No. 20	5	125	Three years or over	\$16 82	\$3 50	\$20 32	Patent
South 1/2 of lot No 29	5	100	..	14 53	3 44	17 97	..
East 1/2 of lot No. 27	6	100	..	5 27	3 25	8 52	..
West 1/2 of lot No. 28	8	100	..	4 37	3 25	7 62	..
West 1/2 of lot No. 19	8	100	..	6 32	3 25	9 57	..
West 1/2 of lot No. 7	13	100	..	4 97	3 25	8 22	..
North 1/2 of lot No. 9	15	100	..	10 35	3 34	13 69	..
East 1/2 of lot No. 21	4	100	..	11 29	3 36	14 65	Not pat
East 1/2 of lot No. 22	4	100	..	11 29	3 36	14 65	..
East 1/2 of lot No. 23	4	100	..	11 29	3 36	14 65	..
Lot No. 30	5	100	..	10 82	3 35	14 17	..
West 1/2 of lot No. 26	6	100	..	3 96	3 25	7 21	..
East 1/2 of lot No. 26	8	100	..	11 19	3 36	14 55	..
S. W. 1/2 of lot No. 26	8	50	..	8 77	3 25	7 02	..
Lot No. 27	8	200	..	6 25	3 25	9 50	..
S. E. 1/2 of lot No. 17	8	50	..	6 23	3 25	9 48	..
South 1/2 of lot No. 8	13	100	..	13 44	3 42	16 86	..
Lot No. 17	13	200	..	10 25	3 34	13 59	..
Lot No. 20	15	200	..	7 81	3 27	11 08	..
Lot No. 22	15	200	..	7 81	3 27	11 08	..
Lot No. 23	15	200	..	7 81	3 27	11 08	..

TOWNSHIP OF SHEFFIELD, VILLAGE OF T. WORTH.

Lot No. 9 Block Z	..	..	Three years or over	\$ 8 61	\$3 30	\$11 91	Patent
Lot No. 10 Block Z	..	..	..	8 61	3 30	11 91	..
Lot No. 11 Block 4	..	..	..	35 18	3 96	39 14	..
Lot No. 7 Block 8	..	..	..	15 30	3 46	18 82	..
Lot No. 8 Block 8	..	..	..	22 18	3 63	25 81	..
Lot No. 3 Block 4	..	..	..	7 14	3 26	10 40	..

IRVINE PARKS,

County Treasurer's office
Napanee, July 21st, 1899.
First published in THE NAPANEE EXPRESS, at Napanee, in the County of L
and Addington, on July 21st, 1899.

The right kind of flesh means health. Nearly all sick people lose flesh; and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery restores it with wonderful rapidity. But it does not make flabby fat; it will not increase the weight of corpulent people; it gives the substantial healthy muscular tissue that is accompanied by strength and vitality.

"I am thankful to say I am feeling entirely well once more," writes Mrs. Hannah J. Watkins, of Kaccoon, Laurel Co., Ky., in a memorable letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y.

"When I wrote you first I was feeling very badly, and the reason I want this published is because I think it may induce some poor suffering one to try Dr. Pierce's medicines and get well."

"But I can only give you a idea of how I was suffering with what pronounced indigestion and womb I had been troubled with my stomach years and with womb trouble about three, or ever since my first baby was born. I wrote to Dr. Pierce I had such terrible I could not tell how I was suffering. Sometimes I felt that I would rather die than my stomach was all out of order and I bled nearly all the time; nothing I ate with me. I was sick at my stomach half my shoulders ached, my sides hurt, my arms ached, and I was tired and sick all my bowels were either too loose or bound at time. I have taken in all seven bottles Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Favorite Prescription,' also I followed the I found in the little book called 'A and Her Diseases.' Now doctor, I am a healthy I wrote you, and for your kind advice were so kind to write me and not me anything for consultation. When I need taking your medicine I weighed one and four pounds and now I weigh one and sixteen, and I am gaining all the

constipation is also present. Dr. s Pleasant Pellets should be taken, ever fail; they never gripe. Medicals sell Dr. Pierce's medicines.

is and furnaces, largest and best agent, Famous, Actives, Souvenirs, al, Oxford. With this line of we defy any competition. Boyle

and Addington
nds for Taxes.

OF A WARRANT under the hand of the Seal of the County of Lennox bearing date the 10th day of July, upon the lands mentioned in the fol- costs as therein set forth.

arrears and costs are sooner paid I of as may be necessary for the taxes ances, by Public Auction on TUES- OCTOBER (AND THE FOLLOW- 1899, beginning at the hour of ten risions of the Assessment Act.

is a Strictly Cash Sale. Private e unless accepted by the bank on

AMDEN.

TAXES.	EXPEN-SES.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
16 92	3 50	20 42	patented.
6 41	3 25	9 66	"
4 39	9 32	13 71	"
14 80	6 50	21 30	"
12 41	3 88	15 79	"

NSHIP OF CAMDEN.

TAXES.	EXPEN-SES.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
2 37	3 25	5 62	Patented.
4 39	3 25	7 64	"

SLEEPING CAR SECRETS.
A Porter Tells How Some Employees Make Money.

One would think that the check systems of today afforded no chances for dishonesty, but the system used by the Pullman company, which seems almost perfect itself, is defrauded by at least \$500,000 annually.

I will endeavor to explain how it is done. Say, for instance, that a party of four bound for Quebec should board the Pullman sleeper which leaves this city nightly and wanted to pay cash fares. A dishonest conductor and porter would "size them up," and if they thought the party "all right" the conductor would probably issue a passenger's ticket, which would be filled in and punched correctly, but would fill in and punch the porter's check to read, "One passenger, Springfield to Quebec," thereby pocketing three fares, or \$7.50. This is divided equally between conductor and porter. No conductor can be dishonest without being detected by his porter, as the porter is supposed to turn in at his district office after each trip a check for every passenger that has ridden on his car.

Then, again, a conductor who is a little timid would fill in and punch the porter's check, "Four passengers, Springfield to Newport, Vt.," as if they were not going through to Quebec, and the passengers' check, "Four passengers, Springfield to Quebec," thereby stealing \$4. So much for the sleeping cars.

Porters of the buffet cars are also "on the make." Soups, sandwiches, peaches, bread and butter, tea, coffee, lemonade and many other dishes are generally expanded so that one order is served for two, two for four, and so on. Just from Boston to Mount Desert ferry I have known porters to reimburse their purses as much as \$20 in this way. Their tips would probably not amount to a fifth of this amount.

All of these forms of dishonesty do not go on forever, however, as sooner or later you have stolen from an unknown Pullman "spotter." There is a small army of men and women riding about the country in the interest of this company. Their duty is not only to detect dishonesty, but incompetency and inattention; consequently every porter and conductor has his eye open and is constantly doing his best, regardless of tips, for fear that a "spotter might be on."

The wages paid porters range from \$15 to \$40 a month. On a popular sleeping car line, such as the noted Bar Harbor express, a porter receives but \$15 a month, but I would prefer that salary in preference to any \$50 position that could be offered me. It is worth double the amount at times. The porters of such sleeping car lines as Springfield to Lewis and Montreal, Boston to Lewis and Montreal, Boston to Bangor and many other lines, pay \$20 a month. The tips on these lines are also good at times. Buffet car porters generally receive a salary of \$25 a month, which in most cases should be banked, as the tips in these cars are generally sufficient to pay a considerate man's expenses. The highest wages paid a Pullman porter is \$40 a month. These positions are termed "porter in charge," as the porter performs the duties of both conductor and porter. These positions are seldom given. "A Pullman Porter" in Springfield Republican.

A charming little story is told of Queen Victoria's first visit to Crathie church, near Balmoral. On that occasion a fine dog which belonged to the clergyman followed his master up the pulpit steps and lay against the door during the entire service. Although the dog made not the slightest disturbance, Sir George Grey, who was then in attendance on her majesty, regarded the animal's presence as somewhat disrespectful and suggested to the clergyman that it had better be dispensed with in future.

The next Sunday, therefore, the dog was denied his usual privilege of church-going and remained sorrowfully at home. A day or two later the clergyman was honored by an invitation to dine with the royal family. To his surprise Queen Victoria presently inquired for his dog, say-

Statement of a Well Known Minister
who was greatly benefitted by the use of
DR. CAMPBELL'S
RED BLOOD FORMING CAPSULOIDS

GENTLEMEN—It is with very great pleasure I voluntarily bear testimony to the great benefit I have derived from the use of your Capsuloids. They have been of universal value to me in the strengthening of my throat, an chest, and also in promoting the circulation of the blood.

Believing as I do that the splendid operation ought to be universally known among all sufferers of (chest Complaints and Nervous Affections I gladly recommend their use. Especially during the fall and winter months are they of excellent service as a tonic to the system.

Yours truly,
(Sgd) REV. G. H. COWLES.

Ocean Grove, N. J., Sept. 29th, 1899.

Dr. Campbell's Red Blood Forming Capsuloids

contain only the pure natural dissolved iron carefully extracted from fresh ox blood. It is enclosed in soft gelatin covers and called Capsuloids.

THREE CAPSULOIDS contain all the natural iron of 2 ounces of Blood.

Capsuloids contain no acid, all or her iron medicine, whether pill or liquid, contain acid and are unnatural. Capsuloids don't injure teeth, stomach or bowels. The new rich blood produced by taking Capsuloids quickly make the whole system pure

NOTE—You can always tell the harmful acid iron medicines by watching whether they block the bowel passage or not. Cap ul ids are sold by all druggists at 50c per box or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Or sent free on receipt of price from the Canadian Branch Office, Capsuloid Co., Brockville, Ont.

Factory and Head Office, 31 B. Snow Hill, London, Eng.

THE CAPSULOID CO., Durham Block, BROCKVILLE, CANADA.

For sale at the following Drug Stores: W. S. DETLOR'S, A. T. HUFFMAN'S, A. W. GRANGE'S, and J. J. PERRY'S.

IN CONSEQUENCE
of the death of Mr. Ford, our late partner, we have engaged Mr. Edward Huff to attend to all orders for Clothing.

A FRESH NEW STOCK IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES JUST RECEIVED

A call solicited. Bottom prices and good work guaranteed.

T. G. DAVIS & CO.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company
GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE,
Eastern Standard Time. No. 18 Taking effect Sept. 4th, 1899

Tweed and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto.					Napanee and Deseronto to Tamworth and Tweed.				
Stations.	Miles.	No.2	No.4	No.6	Stations.	Miles.	No.1	No.3	No.5
Lve Tweed	0	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	Lve Deseronto	4	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Stoco	3	6 30	3 05	3 05	Deseronto Junction	4	6 40	3 15	3 15
Larkins	7	6 39	3 15	3 15	Lve Napanee	9	7 15	3 25	3 25
Larkbank	13	6 50	3 30	3 30	Lve Napanee Mills	15	7 35	12 00	4 40
Maribank	17	7 05	3 45	3 45	Newburgh	17	7 50	12 15	4 55
Tamworth	20	7 30	2 00	4 15	Thomson's Mills*	18	8 00	12 25	5 05
Wilson*	24	7 45	2 15	4 30	Camden East	19	8 12	12 35	5 15
Enterprise	26	7 50	2 18	4 35	Lve Yarker	23	8 25	12 50	5 25
Mudlake Bridge*	28	8 05	2 30	4 47	Lve Yarker	23	8 59	12 50	5 35
Moscow	31	8 15	2 42	5 00	Galbraith*	25	9 02	1 05	5 45
Galbraith*	33	8 25	2 55	5 10	Moscow	27	9 15	1 17	5 57
Lve Yarker	35	8 35	3 05	5 20	Enterprise	32	9 15	1 17	5 57
Camden East	39	9 10	2 55	5 40	Wilson*	34	9 25	1 35	6 05
Thomson's Mills	40	9 25	3 05	5 50	Tamworth	38	9 35	1 35	6 15
Newburgh	41	9 35	3 05	5 50	Erinsville	41	9 45	1 45	6 25
Napanee Mills	42	9 40	3 20	6 00	Maribank	45	10 00	1 55	6 40
Lve Napanee	49	9 55	3 40	6 15	Larkins	51	10 25	2 05	6 55
Erinsville	49	10 05	3 55	6 25	Stoco	55	10 40	2 15	7 10
Deseronto Junction	54	10 15	4 05	6 35	Lve Tweed	58	10 55	2 25	7 20
Lve Deseronto	58	10 25	4 15	6 45					

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.					Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.				
Stations.	Miles.	No.2	No.4	No.6	Stations.	Miles.	No.1	No.3	No.5
Lve Kingston	0	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	Lve Deseronto	4	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
G. T. R. Junction	3	6 30	3 05	3 05	Deseronto Junction	4	6 40	3 15	3 15
Glenvale*	10	6 40	3 15	3 15	Lve Napanee	9	7 15	3 25	3 25
Murvale*	19	6 50	3 25	3 25	Lve Napanee Mills	15	7 35	12 00	4 40
Lve Harrowsmith	19	7 05	3 40	3 40	Newburgh	17	7 50	12 15	4 55
Lve Sydenham	23	7 15	3 50	3 50	Thomson's Mills*	18	8 00	12 25	5 05
Harrowsmith	19	7 05	3 40	3 40	Camden East	19	8 12	12 35	5 15
Frontenac*	22	7 20	3 55	3 55	Lve Yarker	23	8 25	12 50	5 25
Lve Yarker	26	7 25	4 00	4 00	Lve Yarker	23	8 59	12 50	5 35
Lve Yarker	26	7 55	4 30	4 30	Galbraith*	25	9 02	1 05	5 45
Camden East	30	8 10	4 45	4 45	Moscow	27	9 15	1 17	5 57
Thomson's Mills*	31	8 20	4 55	4 55	Enterprise	32	9 15	1 17	5 57
Newburgh	39	9 25	5 00	5 00	Wilson*	34	9 25	1 35	6 05
Napanee Mills	40	9 35	5 10	5 10	Tamworth	38	9 35	1 35	6 15
Lve Napanee	40	9 55	5 30	5 30	Erinsville	41	9 45	1 45	6 25
Lve Napanee, West End	40	10 05	5 40	5 40	Maribank	45	10 00	1 55	6 40
Deseronto Junction	45	10 15	5 50	5 50	Larkins	51	10 25	2 05	6 55

CAMDEN.			
TAXES.	EXPEN- SES.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
r \$30 55	\$2 38	\$32 93	Patented.
16 92	3 50	20 42	"
6 41	3 25	9 66	"
4 39	3 32	13 71	"
14 80	6 50	21 30	"
12 41	3 38	15 79	"

NSHIP OF CAMDEN.			
r \$ 2 37	\$ 3 25	\$ 5 62	Patented.
4 39	3 25	7 64	"

ENBIGH.			
r \$ 7 27	\$3 25	\$10 52	Patented
45 62	7 28	52 90	"
25 89	3 72	29 61	"
34 29	7 00	41 29	"
20 22	3 58	23 80	Not patented
13 12	3 40	16 52	"
9 15	3 30	12 45	"

ALADAR.			
r \$30 51	\$6 90	\$37 41	Patented
9 52	3 29	12 81	"
26 88	3 75	30 63	"
23 88	3 67	27 55	"
25 73	3 72	29 45	"
12 09	3 40	16 49	"
24 49	3 68	28 17	"
13 30	3 40	16 70	"
8 48	3 28	11 76	"
8 01	3 27	11 28	"
18 15	6 60	24 75	"
18 15	6 60	24 75	"
16 85	3 49	20 34	"
22 69	3 64	26 33	Not patented
36 78	4 00	40 78	"
14 39	3 43	17 82	"
13 71	3 41	17 12	"
9 99	3 32	13 31	"

VBURGH.			
r \$ 7 99	\$3 27	\$11 26	Patented
10 23	3 33	13 56	"
21 59	6 68	28 27	"

EFFIELD.			
r \$16 82	\$3 50	\$20 32	Patented
14 53	3 44	17 97	"
5 27	3 25	8 52	"
4 37	3 25	7 62	"
6 32	3 25	9 57	"
4 97	3 25	8 22	"
10 35	3 34	13 69	"
11 29	3 36	14 65	Not patented
11 29	3 36	14 65	"
11 29	3 36	14 65	"
10 82	3 35	14 17	"
3 96	3 25	7 21	"
11 19	3 36	14 55	"
8 77	3 25	7 02	"
6 25	3 25	9 50	"
6 23	3 25	9 48	"
13 44	3 42	16 86	"
10 25	3 34	13 59	"
7 81	3 27	11 08	"
7 81	3 27	11 08	"
7 81	3 27	11 08	"

VILLAGE OF TAM.			
r \$ 8 61	\$3 30	\$11 91	Patented.
8 61	3 30	11 91	"
35 18	3 96	39 14	"
15 36	3 46	18 82	"
22 18	3 63	25 81	"
7 14	3 26	10 40	"

VINE PARKS,
County of Lennox and Addington.
Napance, in the County of Lennox

Victoria's first visit to Cathie church, near Balmoral. On that occasion a fine dog which belonged to the clergyman followed his master up the pulpit steps and lay against the door during the entire service. Although the dog made not the slightest disturbance, Sir George Grey, who was then in attendance on her majesty, regarded the animal's presence as somewhat disrespectful and suggested to the clergyman that it had better be dispensed with in future.

The next Sunday, therefore, the dog was denied his usual privilege of church-going and remained sorrowfully at home.

A day or two later the clergyman was honored by an invitation to dine with the royal family. To his surprise Queen Victoria presently inquired for his dog, saying she had noticed he was not at church on Sunday.

"I kept my dog at home last Sunday, your majesty," replied the clergyman, "as Sir George Grey thought his presence in church would annoy you."

"Oh, no," said the queen heartily, "let him come as usual. I only wish everybody behaved at church as well as your noble dog," added her majesty, with a decided spice of mischief in her tone.—Youth's Companion.

Leland Stanford's Dream.

The Leland Stanford, Jr., university is a monument to the munificent philanthropy of Mr. and Mrs. Stanford. In 1884 their 16-year-old son, after whom the great university of the Pacific slope was named, died of typhoid fever in Florence. He was the bright, particular joy and hope of his parents.

The heartbroken father fell asleep during his watch by the dying son's bedside and had a strange dream. He thought that his son appeared to him and said: "Don't say you have nothing to live for, father. You have a great deal to live for. Live for humanity, father." It was the innate philanthropy of Senator Stanford which undoubtedly prompted this dream, and over the body of his son he vowed to fulfill his impressive vision.

He Caught Her.

Miss Jinks was out walking with an admirer on each side. A storm came on, accompanied by lightning. Jones said he was frightened.

Brown thought it a capital opportunity to show off his superior courage before the adored one.

"What are you frightened at? I am as cool as a cucumber."

"Yes, I should not fear," replied Jones, "if you and I were alone, but I am afraid of Miss Jinks in this lightning. She is so attractive."

Brown is still a bachelor, but Jones is not.

"Every Well Man
Hath His Ill Day."

A doctor's examination might show that kidneys, liver and stomach are normal, but the doctor cannot analyze the blood upon which these organs depend.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood. It cures you when "a bit off" or when seriously afflicted. It never disappoints.

Rheumatism—"I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal for rheumatism. It has done me more good than any other medicine I have taken." MRS. PATRICK KENNEY, Brampton, Ont.

Bad Cough—"After my long illness, I was very weak and had a bad cough. I could not eat or sleep. Different remedies did not help me but Hood's Sarsaparilla built me up and I am now able to attend to my work." MINNIE JACQUES, Oshano, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

Deseronto Junction.			
Arr Deseronto	58	7 10	7 10
Kingston and Sydenham to Napance and Deseronto.			
Stations.	Miles	No.2.	No.4. No.6.
Lve Kingston	0	3 45	A. M. P. M. P. M.
G. T. R. Junction	10	3 55	
Glenvale	10	4 18	
Murvale	19	4 28	
Arr Harrowsmith	19	4 50	
Lve Sydenham	23	7 10	
Arr Harrowsmith	19	8 05	4 56
Frontenac	22	8 25	
Arr Yarker	26	8 55	5 10
Lve Yarker	26	9 43	5 35
Camden East	30	9 10	2 55 5 40
Thomson's Mills	31		
Newburgh	32	9 25	3 05 5 50
Napance Mills	34	9 40	3 20 6 00
Arr Napance	40	9 55	3 40 6 15
Lve Napance	40		
Deseronto Junction	45		7 10
Arr Deseronto	49		7 10

B. C. CARTER, J. F. CHAPMAN, Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent

Deseronto and Napance to Sydenham and Kingston.			
Stations	Miles	No.1.	No.3. No.5.
Lve Deseronto	4	6 40	A. M. P. M. P. M.
Arr Deseronto Junction	4	6 55	
Lve Napance	9	7 16	
Arr Napance	15	7 35	12 00 4 40
Napance Mills	17	8 00	13 25 5 05
Newburgh	18	8 12	13 25 5 15
Thomson's Mills	18	8 25	12 50 5 25
Camden	19	8 30	6 40
Arr Yarker	23	8 50	6 40
Lve Yarker	27		
Frontenac	27		6 50
Arr Harrowsmith	30	9 00	
Lve Sydenham	34		6 15
Arr Harrowsmith	30	9 05	
Lve Murvale	35	9 15	
Glenvale	39	9 25	
Arr G. T. R. Junction	47	9 45	
Kingston	49	10 00	

H. B. SHERWOOD Superintendent

In time of peace prepare for war
In time of mild weather prepare for cold Weather

Now is the time to buy your ULSTERS, Overcoats and Pea Jackets for winter wear.

We have prepared a LARGE STOCK for your inspection and we are sure that we can offer you as GOOD VALUES as you can get in Canada.

Come and see our stock of Men's, Youth's and Boy's Ulsters, Overcoats, and heavy Suits, Hats and Caps, and all kinds of Men's Furnishings Goods.

No matter who you are, where you live, how much or how little money you have, there is no store where your dollars will do as good service as they will do you here.

A. M. VINEBERG.

The wonderful Cheap Clothier, Dundas St., Henry Block, Napance

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

A Long Sentence.

Strange Insanity.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Dr. J. C. Hutchinson is on every wrapper.

THE BOER ULTIMATUM.

Kruger Demands Arbitration and Withdrawal of British Troops.

He Wants an Immediate Answer—The Transvaal Will Regard a Refusal as a Formal Declaration of War—Londoners Cheer the Australians.

A despatch from London, says:—The Transvaal ultimatum, which is signed by Mr. F. W. Reitz, Secretary of State, concludes with the following four demands:

"First, that all points of mutual differences be regulated by friendly recourse to arbitration or by whatever amicable way may be agreed upon by this Government and Her Majesty's Government;

"Second, that all troops on the borders of this Republic shall be instantly withdrawn;

"Third, that all reinforcements of troops which have arrived in South Africa since June 1, 1899, shall be removed from South Africa within a reasonable time, to be agreed upon with this Government, and with the mutual assurance and guarantee on the part of this Government that no attack upon or hostilities against any portion of the possession of the British Government shall be made by this Republic during the further negotiations within a period of time to be subsequently agreed upon between the Governments; and this Government will, on compliance therewith, be prepared to withdraw the armed forces of this Republic from the borders;

"Fourth, that Her Majesty's troops which are now on the high seas shall not be landed in any part of South Africa."

To these demands is appended the definition of the time limit for a reply:

TIME UP TO-MORROW.

This Government presses for an immediate and affirmative answer to these four questions, and earnestly request Her Majesty's Government to return an answer before or upon Wednesday, October 11, 1899, not later than 5 o'clock p.m.

It desires, further, to add that, in the unexpected event of an answer not satisfactory being received by it within the interval, it will with great regret be compelled to regard the action of Her Majesty's Government as a

FORMAL DECLARATION OF WAR and will not hold itself responsible for the consequences thereof, and that, in the event, of any further movement of troops occurring within the above-mentioned time in a nearer direction to our borders, this Government will be compelled to regard that also as a formal declaration of war.

"I have the honor to be respectfully yours,

"F. W. REITZ,
"State Secretary."

LONDONERS CHEER THE AUSTRALIANS.

A despatch from London says:—There is no mistaking the significance of the great manifestation combined with warm spirit of Imperial solidarity, that occurred in the streets of London on Tuesday morning when the

London Times, dating his despatch Sandspruit, Oct. 9, records therein the details of a four-days' visit that Commandant-General Joubert allowed him to make among the Boer forces in that neighborhood. He says:—

"The strength of the Boers at this point on the frontier is about 8,000 men, scattered in various camps over a wide area. The general's headquarters and the artillery camp are half a mile from Sandspruit Station, and about 10 miles from the border. In addition to the Boer commandees a Hollander corps and an Irish corps are here; each is about 250 strong. There are two German corps, one of the latter, under Col. Schiel, being at the Klip river, near the Orange Free State border. The frontier is carefully patrolled, but by special orders no large bodies of armed burghers are allowed to show themselves near the frontier, and none is allowed to cross.

"The arrangements of the camps and commissariat are rough and ready. There is little drill or discipline as understood in European armies, but the general result is quite satisfactory, each man or small mess looking after his or its own affairs. When the burghers first arrived there was confusion owing to the delay in the arrival of the commissariat, but now there is an abundance of food and equipment. The only defect is the want of good water.

"The whole of the Pretoria commands shifted their position to-day, and got nearer drinkable water and better grass.

"The weather is cold, with heavy rains and hailstorms. This pleases the Boers, as it helps on the grass for their horses."

GREAT BRITAIN'S REPLY.

Right Hon. Wm. St. John Brodrick, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announced in a speech at Guildford on Tuesday night that the Government has made the only possible reply to the Transvaal, namely, that "We are not prepared to discuss such terms."

50,000 REFUGEES IN WANT.

In response to a long despatch from Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of the Cape Colony, and British High Commissioner in South Africa, setting forth the sufferings of the refugees from the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, Sir John Voce Moore, Lord Mayor of London, has opened a fund at the Mansion house for their relief. He appeals for subscriptions through the press. It is estimated that nearly 50,000 refugees are already at various places in Cape Colony and Natal, and hundreds are still arriving daily.

INVASION OF NATAL.

A despatch from Bennett Burleigh to the London Daily Telegraph from Ladysmith, Natal, says that a column of Boers, numbering 3,000 men, is now at the Tugela river, inside the Natal border. Others are at Middledale farm, below Tintwa mountain.

Judging from the Telegraph's despatch, the Boer move apparently aims at cutting off the British northern garrisons. They will probably be joined southward of Ladysmith by a column which is believed to be advancing from the Buffalo river.

A despatch from Durban dated Thursday, 8 o'clock a.m., announces

when he puts his head above the kopje."

VICTORIA'S WAR CREDIT.

The London Daily Mail's Sydney despatch says:—"The Victorian Parliament on Thursday, on motion of Sir George Turner, Premier, voted a credit of £30,000 for the purpose of sending the Victorian contingent to the Transvaal. The leader of the Opposition seconded the motion, and the proposal was carried by a vote of 67 to 12. The members then sang the National Anthem, and gave cheers for the British Empire."

BOERS ATTACKING MAFEKING.

A Cape Town despatch reports that the Boers are now attacking Mafeking, but says that they have been repulsed several times. It is admitted that if the Boers make a strong attack on Vryburg, south of Mafeking, it cannot be withstood.

An Edinburgh paper, the Scotsman, of Friday morning asserts that a battle has been engaged between General Sir George Stewart White, commanding the forces in Natal, and the Boers who entered Natal by the way of Van-reenan's pass. General White, the Scotsman says, is very sanguine of the success of the British movement. The foregoing report is considered to be correct, as late Thursday night, the War Office had news of a British advance from Ladysmith, and was hourly expecting further intelligence.

WRECKED AN ARMoured TRAIN.

The Boers wrecked an armoured British train north of Vryburg and then shelled it. The train was en route from Cape Town to Mafeking. The Boers must have had accurate information of the intended movements of the train. Two seven-pounder guns, which were on the train, and which were intended to strengthen the defences at Mafeking, were captured by the Boers.

All the men in charge of the train, with the exception of the engine driver, were captured, but no details as to casualties have been received, although one report states that fifteen soldiers were killed.

The fact that another train, having on board 300 women and children, refugees from Mafeking, was due to pass Vryburg about the time of the disaster, led to the surmise that this was the train that had been derailed. Late telegrams, however, announced that this train had passed the Boer camps and arrived at Kimberley in safety, the wrecked train being the one traveling in the other direction with the guns, as stated.

BOERS HAVE THIRTY MAXIMS.

A despatch from London says:—Hiram Stevens Maxim, chief engineer and director of the Maxim-Nordenfeldt Guns and Ammunition Company, Limited, in the course of an interview on Friday said:

"So far as I am aware, the Boers possess thirty Maxims, but the British need not fear the Boer artillery, which has always proved a source of weakness rather than strength to the burghers."

After warmly approving armoured trains and pointing out how useful they had been to the Americans in the Philippines, he went on to say:

The Boers remind me of the people of the Southern States of the American Union. They are excellent marksmen, and as good fighters as can be found anywhere in the world. However, no one ever fought better than the Southerners, and yet they lost. Just so will England vanquish the Boers. If you wish to see what the English-speaking races can do, look across the Atlantic and see what America has done."

COCKRAN WAS HISSED DOWN.

Extraordinary Scene in Carnegie Hall—Was Most Turbulent Throughout.

A despatch from New York, says:—A meeting was held on Wednesday night in Carnegie hall to voice an expression of sympathy for the South

THE TRANSVAAL, OR

THE STORY OF THE TROUBLE IN THE COMMENCEMENT.

Short Review of the Causes Which Led Up to the Present Unfortunate of Affairs.

In the year 1835 an Act of Parliament carried the jurisdiction of criminal laws of the Cape Colony far north as the 25th degree of latitude, and in 1842 this Act was followed by a proclamation of actual sovereignty over the whole of the territory up to the same limit. The British Government, however, took alarm at the proclamation, but at the same time asserted that all white residents within the limits were regarded as British subjects. Had the proclamation of 1842 been cancelled, many difficulties by which have since been confronted could not have arisen. British territory extends far north of latitude 25. Instead of a complete section of African continent being solely our own, we are obliged to recognize the rights of Germany and of Portugal as well as of the Boer Republics.

In 1848 the territories now known as the Orange Free State and Transvaal were annexed, in accordance with a fresh political idea.

THE RESULT WAS A WAR in which Sir Harry Smith inflicted a decisive defeat upon the Boers at Boomplaatz, and the annexation was then submitted to. In 1852, however, the political countenance opened yet another change of opinion, and against the wishes of its population,

Orange Free State was compelled to become an independent Republic, a separate Convention, known as the Sand River Convention, was concluded with the Transvaal settlers, which they also, subject to a fewling reservations, became an independent State.

The annexation of the Orange State was not finally cancelled in 1854, but to all intents and purposes the undesired freedom was granted from 1852, when the determination of the British Government was announced. From this time until 1877 the Boers were permitted to "drift," indeed, there was little reason for other policy. Independence having been granted to the two Boer Republics, a resumption of sovereignty scarcely have been justified, except under very extraordinary circumstances or in accordance with the expressed desire of the inhabitants.

As the year 1876 drew to its close the Transvaal was gradually drawn into a condition of

HOPELESS CHAOS.

The Republic was at war with the kuni, but had failed to achieve success whatever. All fighting of the name had been done by the Boers, or, as they were irreverently termed "Filibusters,"—men belated to almost any nation, but proud English and American for the part.

The Boer "Commandos" declined to take any part in storming rocky passes, and the Volunteers were sufficiently numerous to make any advantages that they temporarily gained. To mount a hill held contemptible a foe as the Mac was comparatively easy, but to run on the hill without water or sun was impossible, and the inevitable timent that followed in every war was always attended by heavy

the event, or any further movement of troops occurring within the above-mentioned time in a nearer direction to our borders, this Government will be compelled to regard that also as a formal declaration of war.

"I have the honor to be respectfully yours,

"F. W. REITZ,
"State Secretary."

LONDONERS CHEER THE AUSTRALIANS.

A despatch from London says:—There is no mistaking the significance of the great manifestation combined with warm spirit of Imperial solidarity, that occurred in the streets of London on Tuesday morning when the few South Wales Lancers traversed the city to embark for South Africa. Tens of thousands assembled to do homage to the little handful of soldiers representing the Empire's loyalty.

From the arrival of the squadron at Waterloo station to the entraining at Fenchurch street station tumultuous scenes of wild enthusiasm marked the route traversed. The bands were allowed to play nothing but "Soldiers of the Queen," "Rule Britannia," "God save the Queen," in which the dense crowds joined. It is doubtful if such a frenzied welcome was ever before witnessed in London. There was an incessant roar of cheers and song until the Mansion house, the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London, was reached.

The Lord Mayor, Sir John Voce Moore, in the full robes of office, retained the singing and vociferous cheering while he addressed the colonial troops, wishing them Godspeed and expressing the interest of the country in their heroic determination to assist in asserting Imperial authority in South Africa. Sir John Moore said:—"I hope there will not be war, but the necessities of the moment require a demonstration of authority." An inspiring scene closed with the singing of the National Anthem, the Lord Mayor leading.

A similar demonstration took place at Fenchurch street station. The windows in the neighbourhood were crowded with sightseers, who showered miniature Union Jacks and squares of bunting bearing portraits of the Queen up in the passing troops.

DUTCH GIVEN ARMS IN CAPE COLONY.

A despatch from London, Wednesday says:—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily News says that at a meeting of the Dutch at Sterkstroom, it was resolved to ask the Government of the Cape Colony to supply them with arms, and in the event of a refusal, to apply to the Orange Free State.

The correspondent adds that a mysterious distribution of Mauser rifles is proceeding at Sienburg and other Dutch districts in the Cape Colony.

Outside the momentous news of the ultimatum, nothing of moment has been received in London from the scene of likely hostilities except the announcement that the Boers have constructed forts commanding Laing's Nek, and that guns have been mounted on Mount Poggwane and Mount Prospect.

Friday's Cabinet Council will have to deal with the military situation, and Parliament will have little else to do than to sanction the necessary credits.

The Portuguese Minister to Great Britain, Senhor Soveral, called at the Foreign Office Tuesday afternoon and had an interview with Lord Salisbury, and his visit is naturally connected in the public mind with the alleged purchase by Great Britain of Delagoa Bay. A despatch tending to confirm the report of this public report comes from Lorenzo Marques. It states that the British third-class cruiser Philomel is anchored 15 miles off the port, and is supposed to be waiting the arrival of transports and warships to pilot them into the harbor. It is quite certain, however, that the transports would not go to Lorenzo Marques unless the British were about to fly their flag over the port.

8,000 BOERS NEAR MAJUBA.

A special war correspondent of the

hundreds are still arriving daily.

INVASION OF NATAL.

A despatch from Bennett Burleigh to the London Daily Telegraph from Ladysmith, Natal, says that a column of Boers, numbering 3,000 men, is now at the Tugela river, inside the Natal border. Others are at Middledale farm, below Tintwa mountain.

Judging from the Telegraph's despatch, the Boer move apparently aims at cutting off the British northern garri- sons. They will probably be joined southward of Ladysmith by a column which is believed to be advancing from the Buffalo river.

A despatch from Durban dated Thursday, 8 o'clock a.m., announces that the Boers seized Albertina station and demanded the keys, which were delivered to them by the stationmaster, who reached Ladysmith on a trolley. The excitement at Ladysmith is increasing and the troops are ready to act at a moment's notice.

2,000 BOERS ON RAILWAY LINE.

A despatch from Vryburg says:—A body of Boers have cut the border fence, advanced to the railway, and cut the telegraph wires. Two thousand Boers are now occupying the railway line.

A panic has broken out here, and a hurried exodus has begun owing to British refugees from the Transvaal declaring that a large force of Boers was advancing on the town. The rumour that Newcastle has been occupied by the Boers is without confirmation.

BRITISH FORCE ON NATAL BORDER.

The situation in Natal need arouse no undue alarm. The force in the vicinity of Glencoe is sufficient to stop any serious invasion. It consists of five battalions of infantry, viz., the 1st Leicester, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 1st Liverpool, 1st King's Royal Rifle Corps, and 1st Manchester Regiment, the two last named being on their road to this point.

To these must be added the 5th Lancers and 18th Hussars, together with two field batteries and the 10th Mountain Battery.

Over and above these there is a force of about 500 volunteers. It will thus be seen that some 6,500 men, with eighteen guns, are available to deal with any Boer incursions. It may be difficult to stop them destroying the line between Glencoe and the frontier, as it would not be prudent to push the Natal's Point, on the Cape Colony side of the Orange river.

Every precaution has been taken at Mafeking against attack, and all the streets are barricaded with waggons. The Boers intend to shell the town before delivering their attack. They are said to possess 12 guns. Every man in Mafeking is carrying a rifle, and the military authorities are confident they will be able to repel the attack, but they lack the force necessary to follow the Boer retreat. The town is fairly quiet. Three Boer spies have been arrested in the town.

Railway communication to the southward is practically at the mercy of the Boers, over 200 miles of the line being within easy striking distance of enprising commandoes. Sad scenes occurred at the railway station upon the departure of women and children by train. It is thought even should the main line be blown up at any point the damage can be repaired within a few hours.

Some traders at Zerst with whom storekeepers here had contracted for large shipments of ammunition have refused to execute the orders, it having been reported to them the supplies were intended for Boers.

BRITISH ARTILLERY READY.

A despatch from Kimberley states that the artillery stationed there has been out practising at a dummy force at a range of from 2,500 to 2,800 yards. The practice, which was witnessed by many spectators, among them a large number of ladies, showed excellent results. Trees have been felled and cleared away in order to give the artillerymen a good field for their fire. According to the same despatch, defences have been erected in all directions, and the garrison declare that they are "quite ready to meet the tor-

ever, one ever fought better than the Southerners, and yet they lost. Just so will England vanquish the Boers. If you wish to see what the English-speaking races can do, look across the Atlantic and see what America has done."

COCKRAN WAS HISSED DOWN.

Extraordinary Scene in Carnegie Hall—Was Most Turbulent Throughout.

A despatch from New York, says:—

A meeting was held on Wednesday night in Carnegie hall to voice an expression of sympathy for the South African Republic in its controversy with Great Britain. W. Bourke Cockran was the principal speaker. Before the meeting was over its promoters probably got the notion that more popular enterprises can be undertaken in New York just now than that which involves an expression of sympathy with an enemy of Great Britain. As a matter of fact, it was one of the most turbulent meetings ever held in Carnegie hall.

Mr. Cockran made a savage attack on Chamberlain. Once when he was interrupted, he said:—

"Ruffians in finance and ruffians in politics, ruffians with women and cowards with men, you are they who sing 'Rule Britannia' for hire, in the hope of drowning the voices of those who are crying for deliverance from a despot."

UNION JACK UNFURLED.

Then a man up in the west gallery drew from his pocket the Union Jack and waved it triumphantly over his head. The sight of the flag of England provoked loud cheering, amid which plenty of hissing was heard. Cheers from the floor were answered by cheers from the gallery, and hisses from the boxes answered hisses from the floor.

Meanwhile, the man with the Union Jack continued to wave it, until a man who sat next to him forced him down into his seat, grabbed his flag, and tore it up.

NAYS IN THE MAJORITY.

When Mr. Cockran concluded his speech the audience made a break for the door. When about half the people had gone out a number of resolutions were read. One, asking "the Government of the United States to use its good offices with the Government of Great Britain and the Government of the South African Republic in the interests of peace," was put and declared carried, although the cries of "No!" drowned out the voices of those voting in the affirmative. Other resolutions met the same reception.

WHEAT FROM THE YUKON.

Grown in Quicker Time Than That of Red River Valley.

A despatch from Duluth, Minn., says:—Evidence that the term "frozen North," is not applicable to the Yukon country was brought down from Canada a day or two ago. There was a large sheaf of grain, besides threshed kernels of wheat, oats, and barley, in the list of evidence.

It all came from near Dawson City, and was grown this year. The wheat was sown late in May on ground thawed a few inches deep, and it was harvested from 75 to 85 days later, thoroughly ripe. That is from 10 to 20 days quicker than the best average performances of the famous Red River valley. In the samples were white Fife, red Fife, and Scotch wheat that would pass the best grades here. The oats are fully as good as anything raised in the North-Western States or in Manitoba, and the barley is six-rowed, of the highest quality.

The seed grain from which this was produced was sent to Dawson last fall at the suggestion of Clifford Sifton, Canadian Minister of the Interior. The samples have been forwarded to Montreal and Ottawa, and are very interesting and suggestive.

success whatever. All fighting worth of the name had been done by Volunteers, or, as they were irreverently termed "Irillibusters,"—men belong to almost any nation, but probably English and American for the most part.

The Boer "Commandos" declined take any part in storming rocky fastnesses, and the Volunteers were sufficiently numerous to make any advantages that they temporarily gained. To mount a hill held by contemptible a foe as the Maccabees was comparatively easy, but to remain on the hill without water or supplies was impossible, and the inevitable tirement that followed in every case was always attended by heavy loss.

Thus matters came to a standstill. The Treasury became insolvent, as the pay of the "Volunteers," as well as the subsistence of all the foralike, could no longer be provided. Boers dispersed to their homes, and the Volunteers would probably have done the same as a body, but that many of them had no homes to which they could betake themselves. At the juncture Sir Theophilus Shepstone went to Pretoria, escorted by a small detachment of the Natal Mounted Police, and had instructions to

DEVISE SOME REMEDY.

for a state of affairs which constituted a danger to all South Africa, owing to the unrest created among native populations by the success of a petty chief, for such Sekukuni actually was in comparison with many powerful native States.

The annexation of the Transvaal was to be arranged as a preliminary step to British action against Sekukuni, provided that a majority of inhabitants should be found to favor such a step. The column employed in order to give effect to the determination was under command of Colonel C. K. Pearson, Commandant of Natal, and consisted of the 1st Battalion 13th Prince Albert's Light Infantry, about strong with two 7-pounder guns, a half-a-dozen sappers. All sorts warlike rumours were bruited about, but the column nevertheless reached Pretoria without encountering anything more formidable than deputations with addresses of welcome.

Indeed the only incident of any interest was the arrival in the camp near Laing's Nek of a

GRAND OLD ENGLISHWOMAN.

aged over eighty years, who was dressed in some fifty miles in order that she might "see the Union Jack once more before she died. This was an affecting spectacle. The old lady was very embodiment of patriotism, and those who witnessed her genuine enthusiasm, are unlikely ever to forget it. Of hostility, open or veiled, there was not one single indication nor is likely that any would to this day have been shown had the Volksraad convened and self-government continued.

In this matter faith was undeniably broken. The Boers, who looked on without a murmur when the British flag was hoisted in May, it became disaffected, and in the following December 1,500, of them, under Kruger and Joubert marched to Pretoria to demand independence. A garrison at this time consisted only about 350 men of the 13th Light Infantry; but these were veteran not boys, and the 1,500 malcontent feared to come to blows. A meeting was held, resolutions condemning annexation were passed, shots were fired in the air—but nothing further occurred. The Boers dispersed, and Sir Theophilus issued a proclamation promising condign punishment to persons who might dare thus to challenge his authority in the future. From this time there was peace, until the disaster of Brunkers Spruit augured

THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

Further disasters followed, and the British Government, convinced that the Boers really desired independence, proceeded to grant it. It may safely be predicted that had self-government been granted simultaneously with annexation, there would have been

TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

STORY OF THE TROUBLE FROM THE COMMENCEMENT.

Review of the Causes Which Have Led Up to the Present Unfortunate State Affairs.

In the year 1836 an Act of Parliament carried the jurisdiction of the laws of the Cape Colony as far north as the 25th degree of latitude and in 1842 this Act was followed by a proclamation of actual sovereignty over the whole of the territory to the same limit. The Home Government, however, took alarm, and nullified the proclamation, but at the time asserted that all white men living within the limits were to be deemed as British subjects. Had not the proclamation of 1842 been cancelled many difficulties by which we have since been confronted could never have arisen. British territory now extends far north of latitude 25, but instead of a complete section of the continent being solely ours we are obliged to recognize the claims of Germany and of Portugal, as well as of the Boer Republics.

In 1848 the territories now known as Orange Free State and the Transvaal were annexed, in accordance with a fresh, political idea, and the result was a war.

High Sir Harry Smith inflicted a decisive defeat upon the Boer forces at the battle of the Tugela, and the annexation was then submitted to. In 1852, however, the political countenance developed yet another change of opinion, and against the wishes of its population, the Orange Free State was compelled to become an independent Republic, whilst the separate Convention, known as the River Convention, was concluded. The Transvaal settlers, under the provisions of this Convention, were also, subject to a few trifling reservations, became an independent State.

The annexation of the Orange Free State was not finally cancelled until 1854, but to all intents and purposes undesired freedom was granted. In 1852, when the determination of the British Government was announced, from this time until 1877 matters were permitted to "drift," and there was little reason for any policy. Independence having been granted to the two Boer Republics, the assumption of sovereignty could only have been justified, except under extraordinary circumstances, in accordance with the express desire of the inhabitants.

The year 1876 drew to its close and Transvaal was gradually drifting into a condition of

HOPELESS CHAOS.

Republic was at war with Sekukuni, but had failed to achieve any success whatever. All fighting worthy of the name had been done by Volunteers, or, as they were irreverently called "Filibusters,"—men belonging to almost any nation, but probably more than an American for the most

part the Boer "Commandos" declined to have any part in storming rocky fastnesses, and the Volunteers were not sufficiently numerous to make good advantages that they temporarily gained. To mount a hill held by so formidable a foe as the Matabelees was comparatively easy, but to remain on the hill without water or supplies, impossible, and the inevitable result that followed in every case was always attended by heavy loss. As matters came to a standstill,

The present crisis has arisen not so much in consequence of the franchise question as of the refusal of the Boers to recognize British suzerainty. There is an obvious difference between the existence of vassal States having internal independence within their sphere of influence in South Africa, and the assumption of sovereign power by those States in rivalry with the paramount power. It is in order to remove any doubt as to which is to be the ruling race in South Africa that British forces are now being despatched.

SOLDIERS OF THE QUEEN.

One Thousand Canadians Will Fight in the South African War.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—So far as the plan of the Militia Department can be learned they contemplate the enrolment of 1,000 men for infantry service only. They will be all picked men, chosen from the number who volunteer, with regard to their physique and qualifications as marksmen. There will be eight units of 150 men each, under one captain, and three subalterns. Only one officer of the rank of major will go with the corps. Further, it is the intention of the Minister of Militia that the volunteers shall be chosen from each province in proportion to its militia strength. Thus, placing the number of militia in Ontario at 15,000, and Nova Scotia at 3,000, the representation of those provinces respectively on the contingent will be as 15 to 3.

Lieut.-Col. Pinault, Deputy Minister of Militia, Col. Foster, acting adjutant-general, and Lieut.-Col. Cotton, deputy adjutant-general for artillery, were at work until a late hour Friday night preparing the plan of enrolment, and expect to have the full details ready by Saturday forenoon, when they will be sent out to the different headquarters.

As to the term of enlistment, that is one of the details that has not yet been settled, but it has been proposed that the volunteers be enlisted for six months, with provision for a further six months' service if required.

A FALSE CONFSSION.

Admitted a Crime of Which He Was Guilty, Less, to Save Himself.

"When I was considerably younger and greener in this business," said an old railroad detective, who had been asked to tell a story of his experience, "I lived at a certain hotel, which it is not in the least necessary to name. One rainy, sleety night in early winter I came in very late, and going directly to my room was surprised to find the door ajar. I had on a pair of old rubbers, so my approach had made no noise, and peeping in I saw a man bending over my open trunk. I didn't stop to meditate, but was on his back in a couple of jumps, and who should it turn out to be but the porter, a young white man, much liked by everybody in the house. He was so startled that he couldn't say a word, and there was the evidence plain as day. The trunk had been forced with a chisel, which lay on the floor; the contents were tumbled about, and sticking in the lock of the door was a skeleton key made out of a piece of copper wire. When the porter found his tongue he begged me not to turn him over to the police. He said his mother, who was dependent on him for support, was sick and in destitute circumstances, that he was unable to earn enough to provide her with necessities, and his desperate need of money had tempted him to the act. It was his first offense, he pleaded, and I let him off."

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Prices of Grain, Cattle, Cheese, &c. in the Leading Markets.

Toronto, Oct. 17.—For an off-day the receipts were large, totalling up to sixty-five loads, including 1,000 hogs, 800 cattle, 600 sheep, and lambs, and a few milkers.

The market was practically unchanged as far as prices were concerned, and business was dull; what good cattle came in was sold readily, but prices showed an inclination to be easier for common stuff.

There was a fair export demand for any kind of presentable cattle at from 4 1-4 to 5c per lb., but inferior shipping cattle dragged.

Good butcher cattle will sell at from 3 3-4 to 4 1-8c, and possibly 4 1-4c for extra prime stuff; ordinary to medium sells from 3 to 3 1-2c per lb., and common stuff cannot well be quoted, as it is not wanted here at any price. The warm, weather considerably interfered with the local trade.

Stockers, feeders, export bulls, and milk cows are unchanged.

Some fair to good calves are wanted; there were none here to-day.

Sheep are inclined to be easy, but there was a fair sale to-day.

Lambs were a fair sale at from 3 3-4 to 4c. per lb.

Hogs are unchanged.

Hogs are off to-day one-quarter. Quotations for hogs to-day were 4 3-8c per lb. for choice hogs, scaling from 160 to 200 lbs., and 4c per lb. for light and fat hogs.

Following is the range of current quotations:—

Cattle.			
Shippers, per cwt.	425	\$	500
Butcher, choice do.	375		412-2
Butcher, med. to good.	325		350
Butcher, inferior.	275		325
Stockers, per cwt.	275		350
Sheep and Lambs.			
Ewes, per cwt.	300		350
Lambs, per cwt.	350		400
Butchers, per cwt.	250		300
Milkers and Calves.			
Cows, each.	2500		4500
Calves, each.	200		700

Hogs.			
Choice hogs, per cwt.	412-2		437-2
Light hogs, per cwt.	400		400
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	400		400

Toronto, Oct. 17.—Wheat—Steady. Cables closed same as yesterday. Chicago easy at opening, and closed 1-2c, below Wednesday. Toronto wheat market steady and not much doing. Ontario wheat is quoted at 66 1-2 to 67c, red and white, west, with no buyers. Spring scarce at 67 to 67 1-2c, east, and 65 1-2 to 66c, west. Goose slow and quoted at 70 to 71c, low freights, to New York. Manitoba firm. No. 1 hard sold to-day at 82 1-2c, grinding in transit, and 81 1-2c, Toronto freights. One sale of ten cars was reported made at 83c, g.i.t.

Flour—Better demand and steady. Straight roller, \$3.25 to \$3.50, Toronto freights. A sale of straight roller for export was made to-day at \$3 to \$3.05, f.o.b.

Barley—In fair demand to-day and steady at 43c, west, and 44c, east, for No. 2.

Millfeed—Market steady. Bran is quoted at \$11.50 to \$11.75, and shorts at \$14 to \$14.75 west.

Peas—Without change. No. 2 is quoted at 59 1-2c, north and west, 60 1-2c, at the Midland, and 62c, east.

Rye—Rather dull at 53 1-2 to 54c, west, and 55c, east.

Corn—A firm market. No. 2 American, yellow, quoted at 42c, on C.P.R., Toronto; and No. 3, American, yellow, 40 1-2 to 41c.

Oats—Demand light. White quoted at 26 1-2c east, and 25 1-2c west; mix-

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

Hamilton is to have night schools. A temperance league has been formed at Hamilton.

During September 11,101 immigrants arrived at Winnipeg.

More letters have been stolen from the Kingston post-office.

Boiler-makers are on strike from Vancouver to Revelstoke.

The Statistical Year Book for Canada, 1898, has just been issued at Ottawa.

A steamer to cost \$20,000 is to be built at Kingston for the Muskoka Lakes.

C. R. Hosmer, manager of the C. P. R. telegraphs, has been appointed a director of the C.P.R.

Montreal Irishmen are arranging for a reception to John Redmond and Mayor Tallon, of Dublin.

An exploding lamp set fire to the clothing of Miss Marie Goyer of Montreal, burning her to death.

Ten tons of dressed poultry was shipped from the C. P. R. station at London, Ont., to Vancouver, B.C.

President Shaughnessy, of the Canadian Pacific Ry., has started for the Pacific Coast on his annual tour of inspection.

The Canadian Pacific Railway land department reports very heavy sales of farm lands in Manitoba, one day's sales amounting to 37,000 acres.

The official survey of Nova Scotia coal mines has proved the known seams to be of unsuspected magnitude and new seams have been found.

A shipment of \$80,000 in gold has reached Skaguay, the largest single shipment that has come up the Yukon River and over the White Pass road.

The contract for the new post-office at Woodstock has been awarded by the Government to J. A. Desrivieres, of Ottawa. The building will cost about \$31,000.

The boiler-makers and blacksmiths of the C. P. R. shops at Winnipeg to the number of about 100 went out on strike in sympathy with the striking machinists.

Two miners, named James Mills and Chas. Crane were killed at Moyie Bay, B. C., by a premature blast in Lake Shore mines. Their bodies were horribly mangled.

Members of the "Sign of the Cross" Theatrical Company will sue the owners of the ill-fated steamship Scotsman to recover the value of their effects lost in the wreck.

The Imperial authorities have consented to bear the cost of recapping about 7,000,000 rounds of cordite ammunition, stored at Quebec, which was found to be defective.

At the Intercolonial station at Halifax, the safe of the Dominion Atlantic Railway was blown open, the crackersman secured \$100 in cash and private papers of value to officials.

It is reported that the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. have placed orders for 30 or 40 new locomotives with manufacturers in the United States. This is the result of the strike.

Mr. James Crathern, who some time ago gave an organ to St. George's Church, Montreal, now offers certain improvements which will bring the total cost to \$16,500, and give the church the finest and most complete organ in Canada.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Londonderry's second son is dead from consumption at London.

whatsoever. All fighting worthy of a name had been done by Volunteers, or, as they were irreverently called "Filibusters,"—men belonging to any nation, but probably not an American for the most part.

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THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

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startled that he couldn't say a word, and there was the evidence plain as day. The trunk had been forced with a chisel, which lay on the floor; the contents were tumbled about, and sticking in the lock of the door was a skeleton key made out of a piece of copper wire. When the porter found his tongue he begged me not to turn him over to the police. He said his mother, who was dependent on him for support, was sick and in destitute circumstances; that he was unable to earn enough to provide her with necessities, and his desperate need of money had tempted him to the act. It was his first offense, he pleaded, and if I would let him off it would be his last—in short, he gave me the usual story, but he told it so well and begged so pitifully that at last I weakened and told him to get out. Next day he quietly left town, and later on I discovered that the mother story was a fake. When I cursed myself for being a fool.

"Nearly a year afterward," continued the detective, "I arrested a professional crook for car breaking and found him wearing a pair of

MY OWN CUFF BUTTONS,

which I had missed for a long time, and didn't know what had become of them. Under pressure he confessed that he had stolen them from a room in such-and-such a house, naming the hotel where I lived. He said he had opened the door with a false key, broken into a trunk, and was just raising it when he heard somebody coming and darted out, barely dodging a young man in the hall. I pulled out the copper skeleton key, which I still had on my ring, and he identified it immediately as the one he had used. You may well believe I was considerably agitated, and I went to work immediately to locate the exporter. After a good deal of difficulty I finally found him in Memphis clerking in a grocery store. I got the tip, by the way, from a letter he had written to a friend. Well, I cornered him and insisted on an explanation, and he told me a story I will never forget as long as I live. He said he was coming down the hall that night, when he saw a man run out of my room. The fellow got away before he could grab him, and, naturally enough, he went in to see what was up. He noticed the trunk open, and had just stooped down to see whether it had been forced when I rushed in. The surprise of it bewildered him for a moment, and then he realized that he had been caught inadvertently in a position that would certainly convict him of burglary. 'I knew you wouldn't believe me if I told you the truth,' he said, 'and would be dead sure to have me arrested, but I did think there was some chance of working on your feelings by pretending to confess. I remembered hearing you remark,' said he, 'that you always felt sorry for a man that owned up.' So he tried that plan, and, as you already know, it worked. I was satisfied that what he told me was absolutely true, and, taken altogether, I believe that was the queerest case I ever had anything to do with. The last I heard of the young man he was living in Atlanta and doing well. The car-thief got seven years."

WHEAT GOES UP.

English Farmers Refuse to Sell for Less Than 90 Cents.

A despatch from London, says:—The outbreak of war has sent up the price of English wheat, and on various country markets the farmers have refused to sell wheat under 30 shillings per quarter, in some cases even holding out for a still higher price.

ARMS.

I wonder why these emblems are called arms?

Well, you know, a family with arms have a good deal that would otherwise be quite beyond their reach.

straight roller, \$5.00 to \$5.50, 100-lb. freights. A sale of straight roller for export was made to-day at \$3 to \$3.05, f.o.b.

Barley—In fair demand to-day and steady at 43c, west, and 44c, east, for No. 2.

Millfeed—Market steady. Bran is quoted at \$11.50 to \$11.75, and shorts at \$14 to \$14.75 west.

Peas—Without change. No. 2 is quoted at 59 1-2c, north and west, 60 1-2c, on the Midland, and 62c, east.

Rye—Rather dull at 53 1-2 to 54c, west, and 55c, east.

Corn—A firm market. No. 2 American, yellow, quoted at 42c, on C.P.R., Toronto; and No. 3, American, yellow, 40 1-2 to 41c.

Oats—Demand light. White quoted at 26 1-2c east, and 25 1-2c west; mixed, 24 1-2 to 25c west.

Oatmeal—Dull, at \$3.40 for cars of bags, and \$3.50 for bbls. on track, Toronto.

Buckwheat—Quoted at 48 to 50c west.

Toledo, Oct. 17.—Wheat—No. 2, cash, 71 3-4c; December, 71 1-4c bid. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 34c. Oats—No. 1; mixed, 24c. Rye—Neglected. Cloverseed—Prime, cash, and October, \$6.20; December and March, \$5.40. Oil—Unchanged.

Buffalo, Oct. 17.—Spring wheat—Dull; No. 1 Northern, old, 78 1-8c; new, 76 1-8c; No. 2 Northern, new, 73 5-8c. Winter wheat—Nothing doing. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 39 1-4c; No. 3 yellow, 39c; No. 2 corn, 38 to 38 1-2c; No. 3 corn, 37 3-4c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 29 1-4c; No. 3 white, 28 3-4c; No. 4 white, 28c; No. 2 mixed, 27 1-2c; No. 3 mixed, 27c. Rye—Unsettled; No. 1 quoted at 63c. Canal freights—Higher; corn, 3c; wheat, 3 3-8c; flaxseed, 3 3-8c; to New York, Flour—Steady.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Flaxseed, North-West and South-West, cash, \$1.20; October, \$1.20; December, \$1.19 1-2; Duluth, cash, \$1.17 1-2; to arrive, \$1.17; October, \$1.17 1-2.

Detroit, Oct. 17.—Wheat closed:—No. 1 white, cash, 71 1-4c; No. 2 red, cash, 72 3-4c; December, 74 3-4c; May, 79 1-4c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 17.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 72 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 68 to 69c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 58 3-4 to 59c. Barley—Firm; No. 2, 46 1-4c; sample, 38 to 45 1-2c.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES.

War Office Wants Bids From Canadian Cannermen.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Department of Agriculture has received a cable message from the High Commissioner for Canada, intimating that the War Office asks for tenders, required immediately for 850,000 pounds of compressed corned beef and mutton, chiefly in six pound tins, but two-pound and other sizes may be offered. It must be unexceptionable, quality guaranteed and date of canning stated. Prices should be quoted for delivery at Woolwich and Cape Town, stating the earliest date for supply in each case.

GRAIN RIOTS IN INDIA.

Sudden Rise in Prices May Result in Trouble.

A despatch from Simla, Ont., says:—Grain riots are feared in the central provinces of India owing to the sudden and severe rise in prices. Native infantry has been sent to Nagpore to prevent looting. The anger of the people is increased by the knowledge that the usual stores are in the great cities, and they attribute the scarcity in the provinces to the rapacity of the grain merchants.

GETTING AT THE FACTS.

My sweetheart gave me a pair of silver-backed brushes that cost \$25.

Were you mean enough to go and price them?

No; but I had to pawn them.

At the international station at Halifax, the safe of the Dominion Atlantic Railway was blown open, the cracksmen secured \$100 in cash and private papers of value to officials.

It is reported that the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. have placed orders for 30 or 40 new locomotives with manufacturers in the United States. This is the result of the strike.

Mr. James Crathern, who some time ago gave an organ to St. George's Church, Montreal, now offers certain improvements which will bring the total cost to \$16,500, and give the church the finest and most complete organ in Canada.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Londonderry's second son is dead from consumption at London.

The British Government is thinking of introducing three penny telegrams.

An American fisherman has been arrested at Skibbereen, Ireland, for fishing inside the limit.

The standing reward offered for the capture of deserters from the British army has been raised from £1 to £2 sterling.

Baron Pauncefoot of Preston, British Ambassador to the United States, will sail on his return to Washington on November 1.

The court at London has appointed a receiver for Maudslays, Sons & Field, the well known engineers and boiler-makers. The firm is hopelessly insolvent.

UNITED STATES.

Walter Weisman, the Arctic traveler, is at New York.

The captain and seven of the crew of the wrecked brig Ida Maud, from Chatham, N. B., for New York, have arrived at Philadelphia.

Owing to the increased cost of building material, Andrew Carnegie has raised his gift of \$50,000 for a public library in Washington to \$350,000.

In a contest for the Democratic leadership in New York State, Richard Croker has defeated David B. Hill, and the State Committee has declared for Bryan as Presidential candidate.

The diplomatic list, just issued by the Washington State Department contains the new title of the British Ambassador. It shows that Sir Julian Pauncefoot is now "The Right Honorable Lord Pauncefoot of Preston G. C. B., G. C. M. G., Ambassador, Envoy and Plenipotentiary of Great Britain."

GENERAL.

The revolution in Venezuela is spreading.

Turks have renewed their murderous assaults upon Armenians.

Jamaica has an enormous orange crop, but cannot get barrels for packing.

The son of the Grand Vizier of Turkey has been assassinated in Constantinople.

The censorship over press despatches at Manila has been removed by Gen. Otis.

Lord Kitchener will lead an expedition of 6,000 Egyptian troops against the Khalfi.

Ex-King Milan has desecrated the grave of Kara George, who headed the Servian uprising in 1804.

The Ameer of Afghanistan is reported to be daily sanctioning brutal executions. His actions are resulting in a general exodus.

Aguinaldo has given Agoncillo full power to negotiate for the release of the Spanish prisoners held by the Filipinos. Agoncillo is at present in Paris.

MYSTERY.

Got a job? asked one urchin.

Yes, answered the other, with a superiority. 'I'm workin' fur a lawyer.

I s'pose he'll be takin' you into the firm next.

Not me. The whole thing is a mystery to me. I don't do a thing but sit on a chair by the door all day and try to figure out where he gets the \$4 a week he pays me.

HOUSEHOLD.

SOMETHING ABOUT FISH.

There is no more valuable article of food, or one that is more rich in all that goes to make up a food for old or young, than fish.

White fish is perhaps as delicate and nice as any. Take one, weighing one and one-half pounds. Having dressed it, cut into three or four pieces. Season well with salt, dip in beaten egg, roll in flour and let stand for several hours.

At meal time cook in hot lard, as you do doughnuts. You will need to cook the fish fifteen or twenty minutes. This is the way "par excellence" to cook fish. And living on a farm where one has plenty of good lard, it will be easy to keep a kettle full and use it for no other purpose.

Salt fish, when properly prepared, is a very good substitute for the fresh.

Creamed Codfish.—Shred the fish, cover with cold water and let it stand for a time. When ready to prepare it, pour off the water and cook for three or four minutes in fresh water. Pour this off and add a pint of rich milk. Rub a large spoonful of flour and butter together and stir into the milk; cook thoroughly and when ready to take from the fire add a well beaten egg.

Codfish Balls.—Shred the fish and let it stand for some time in cold water. Cook for about five minutes and drain dry. Add an equal quantity of mashed potatoes, made into a stiff batter, adding milk, butter and a beaten egg. Flour your hands, make them into flat balls and fry a nice brown. They can be fried the same as you fry the white fish.

SOME GOOD RECIPES.

Scotch Scones.—One teaspoonful of sugar, one half teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one large tablespoonful of lard, two eggs, nearly one pint of milk. Sift together flour, sugar, salt and powder; rub in lard cold; add beaten eggs and milk; mix into a dough smooth and just consistent enough to handle. Flour the board, turn out dough, give it one or two quick kneadings to complete its smoothness; roll it out with rolling pin to one eighth of an inch in thickness, cut with sharp knife into squares larger than soda crackers, fold each in half to form three-cornered pieces. Bake on hot griddle eight or ten minutes; brown on both sides.

Chocolate Cake.—Nine eggs, two cups sugar, one quarter pound chocolate, one cup matzoth meal and potato and one teaspoonful cloves. Beat the yolks of the eggs with the sugar into a thick cream. Stir in the matzoth meal, potato flour and spices. Dissolve the chocolate in a little boiling water and add it to the other ingredients. Finally put in the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Bake in a moderate oven.

Eggplant Salad.—Cut the eggplant into quarter-inch slices, pare, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and saute them quickly in hot butter. Drain on cheese cloth; when cold cut them into dice, sprinkle on them some minced watercress and cover with a cream salad dressing made by stirring three teaspoons of grated horseradish, three tablespoons of lemon juice, half a teaspoon of salt and a dash of paprika into one cup of thick, whipped cream.

Deviled Lobster.—One can preserved lobster, three tablespoonfuls butter,

reason some may prefer to pay three cents more for ingredients.

FLAVORED VINEGARS.

Vinegar will take the odor and flavor of certain pungent and spicy articles in such a way as to change its flavor permanently, and spiced vinegar made of allspice, cloves, mace and ginger root is very commonly kept in stock.

Horseradish ground and sweetened a little will make another delicious flavor for vinegar. A quart of boiling hot vinegar is poured over six tablespoonfuls of grated horseradish, and at the end of a month the liquid is drained off.

Those who like garlic can flavor their vinegar in a similar way. Pour a quart of vinegar over a few bruised garlics, and let the mixture stand for several weeks. Then the vinegar will be so saturated with the garlic that a few drops of it will flavor gravies and salads. A quart should last for a year.

Tarragon blossoms and leaves, elder flowers, nasturtium seeds and flowers, peppermint leaves, green peppers, and all similar pungent plants can be utilized for flavoring good white vinegar.

One can put up a dozen different samples of spiced vinegar in this way, which will be ready for instant use at any time.

THE MOST COSTLY DRESS.

Of course it comes from Paris—the home of strangely extravagant ideas. A young lady of noble family is determined to get up a costume far more gorgeous than any ever before worn by woman. She is now having the designs made according to her notions. She was acquainted with the theory that added brilliancy is given to jewels by the sheen of a healthy skin, having often noticed the fact that diamonds and pearls flash most brightly on shining necks and shoulders. She has therefore given orders for an entire costume to be made of nothing but precious stones and precious metals.

The pearls, diamonds and rubies are to be so set that they will be in immediate contact with the wearer's skin. The lower part of the costume will be almost solid, the gold and silver being beaten very thin so as to be extremely pliable and light. The arms, hands, neck and shoulders are to be almost covered with loops of pearls, stars of diamonds and rings of all kinds. The breast will shine with stars and crescents of rubies, emeralds and diamonds.

The rest of the body will be covered with pliable bands of woven gold, on which jewels will glisten like dewdrops. Many of the brilliants will be purchased in the rough, and cut into the shapes which best accord with the places in which they are to be set. That the costume when finished will cost a large fortune goes without saying.

THE LIMIT OF SPEED BY STEAM

An Engineer Says It Is in the Man and Not in the Locomotive.

"I read a piece the other day," said an old locomotive engineer, "in which a railroad man said that 150 miles an hour was one of the possibilities of future travel. I venture to disagree with him, and I'll tell you why—he doesn't take into account the human machine in the cab. I don't doubt but they will build engines that can stand a 150 mile gait, but they can't build the engineers.

"On a good roadbed one notices

SUDDEN KLONDIKE RICHES

LAWRENCE E. BROOKS'S RISE FROM POVERTY TO WEALTH.

Four Years Ago a Laborer in a Vineyard at \$1.50 a Day and Now Worth Upward of \$200,000—Sufferings by Which He Gained His Gold in the Klondike.

After paying a brief visit to his former home and birthplace in Savannah, N.Y., Lawrence E. Brooks has just returned to Dawson City in the Klondike gold country. Mr. Brooks is popularly supposed to be worth upward of \$200,000. Four years ago he was a laborer in a vineyard at Fresno, Cal., at \$1.50 a day; five years ago he was tramped from San Francisco to Portland, Ore., because he would not spend the \$60 he had saved. Ten years ago he shoveled malt in S. K. Nester's malthouse in Geneva, N.Y., and a year later he was working at bottoming out the Erie Canal. He went to the Yukon River diggings from San Francisco in March, 1896. He had \$140, and every cent had been saved by pinching economy. He returned to San Francisco in September, 1898, and had more than \$100,000 on deposit in the Crocker-Woolsworth Bank besides about 270 pounds of gold dust, and he owned two rich placer mines on Eldorado Creek in the Klondike region.

He has invested his suddenly gotten wealth carefully during the year that he has been on the Pacific coast. He owns

A BLOCK OF FIVE STORES

on Larkin street, San Francisco, that cost him \$95,000, and his rents therefrom amount to about \$9,000 a year. Besides, he has a half interest in an ostrich farm at Pasadena, Cal., that is generally supposed to have cost him \$18,000 or \$20,000, and he recently bought a block of stock in the Los Angeles, Cal., traction railway for \$40,000. He has established his younger brother, James Brooks, in the livery business at Sacramento, Cal., at a cost of \$10,000 or \$12,000. To his mother's sister, Mrs. Flaherty, he has given a \$2,500 home at Sacramento. He has several small investments at Los Angeles, Cal. Bits of the story he told of his extraordinary rise from poverty to riches are entertaining.

"I was born in Savannah, N.Y.," said Mr. Brooks. "That was in 1863. My father was a laborer on the New York Central tracks and later was watchman at the New York Central bridge over the long Montezuma marshes and the Seneca River just east of Savannah. There were seven of us children and four were older than I. We were very poor, lived in a shanty and ate but the commonest, cheapest food. Mother died of typhoid fever when I was 10 years old and father held the family together, until two years later, when we had to get out and earn our own livelihood. I went to Syracuse and lived with my mother's sister, Mrs. Flaherty, while I sold newspapers and blacked boots for my living. Then I got a job in a livery stable at Auburn and then I worked on the Soule farm near Savannah. The late A. T. Soule took me to work for him in the shipping department of his factory in Rochester, but I was too ignorant to read writing well, and I made so many blunders that I

RAN AWAY TO PALMYRA.

Then I worked as boy for the Cuylers. From the time I was twenty until I was twenty-seven I was a hired laborer and semi-tramp. I went through more vicissitudes in seven years than most men do in a lifetime. But I saved, worked and pinched. I took care of a team of horses sent from

turn to my birthplace quite off. You can't imagine how good it seemed to get back here again for a few days.

Brooks looks like a man of 45, but not yet 36. He dresses simply. California he has the best rooms in his hotel, a valet and a stylish equipage.

IN BRITAIN'S FACTORY

PERILS UNDERGONE BY WORKMEN IN THAT COUNTRY.

Report of English Departmental Committee on Dangerous Trades is a Most Interesting Document.

The fourth and final report of Departmental Committee appointed the British Home Secretary to inquire into and report upon certain miscellaneous and dangerous trades is highly interesting and instructive document. The Committee consists of Mr. H. J. Tennant, M.P., chairman; Mrs. Tennant, formerly Her Majesty's Superintending Inspector of Factories; Dr. Thomas Oliver, M.D., and Mr. H. Smith, R.N., Her Majesty's Inspector of Factories.

In the four years in which they have been at work they have visited factories, and workshops, examined witnesses, and held 174 meetings the course of their work they have to learn the intricacies both of business management and of scientific mechanical manipulation of twenty separate industries. By the contact, and judgment with which they have performed their important duty they have deserved well of all workers of the community.

DEADLY DUST

Most of the trades and industrial processes dealt with in this volume dusty occupations, in which the danger to health and even life it consists in the inhalation of very dust, not necessarily poisonous, extremely injurious to the respiratory organs. As an instance of the harm wrought by dust, it may be stated that a few years ago coal miners in large numbers from a form of consumption, but since the compulsory introduction of improved methods of watering the coal dust in the ways the calling of the miner is now comparatively healthy occupation.

GRINDSTONES.

It is well known that the stonemason's is not a healthy trade, that of cutting and building up grindstones and millstones, by reason of the extreme hardness of the stone usually French burstone—is no more dangerous. The hardness of stone may be judged from the fact that a man dressing it will sometimes knock the point off as many as tools in a quarter of an hour. Peacock in 1860 calculated that of employed in millstone cutting in London forty per cent. died of tuberculosis. Fortunately this trade is nearly extinct, steel rollers having taken the place of millstones. Committee suggest that respirators should be supplied to the occupier to save the workers.

EMERY WHEELS.

There is another very hard trade from Smyrna to the Isle of Naxos ground into the finest powder then made into wheels by the addition of some substance like suet or rubber, and then made into wheels under hydraulic pressure. Corundum oxide of aluminum, which comes

ing water and add to the other ingredients. Finally put in the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Bake in a moderate oven.

Eggplant Salad.—Cut the eggplant into quarter-inch slices, pare, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and saute them quickly in hot butter. Drain on cheese cloth; when cold cut them into dice, sprinkle on them some minced watercress and cover with a cream salad dressing made by stirring three tablespoons of grated horseradish, three tablespoons of lemon juice, half a teaspoon of salt and a dash of paprika into one cup of thick, whipped cream.

Deviled Lobster.—One can preserved lobster, three tablespoonfuls butter, four tablespoonfuls vinegar, one half teaspoonful made mustard, one good pinch Cayenne pepper, boiled eggs for garnishing, salt. Empty contents of lobster can into bowl one hour before using it. Mince evenly. Put vinegar, butter and seasoning into saucepan; when it simmers add lobster. Cook slowly, covered, one half hour, stirring occasionally. Turn into deep dish and garnish with slices of egg.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Molasses Cake.—One cup molasses, one-half cup sugar, one-half cup butter, one egg, well beaten; one-third cup strong cold coffee, one heaped teaspoonful baking powder, one-third teaspoonful soda; one-half teaspoonful of all kinds of spices, mixed, and one teaspoonful of seeded and chopped raisins, currants and citron; two and one-half cups of flour. When the mixture is thoroughly incorporated add one-third of a cup of boiling water. Beat well and bake immediately.

Doughnuts.—One cup sour milk, two-thirds cup granulated sugar; one egg, well beaten, salt spoon of salt, a little nutmeg, a scant teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful baking powder, two teaspoonfuls hot lard. Mix immediately rather soft; roll about one-half inch in thickness; cut in rings or sticks. Do not turn the doughnuts but once while frying.

Wafers.—Cream one and one-half cups of sugar and two-thirds cup of butter and one egg. Add one-half cup sweet milk, two heaped teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and one-half teaspoonful lemon extract. Mix soft; roll very thin; bake quickly.

Splitters.—Four cups of flour, two cups of cold water, three-fourths cup of shortening, butter, and lard—two heaped teaspoonfuls baking powder, salt spoon salt. Roll into a sheet less than one-half inch thick; cut into rounds size of a bowl, bake on a well greased griddle to a light brown. Split and butter while hot, and serve at once.

HOME-MADE BAKING POWDERS.

If the best commercial baking powders were not so reliable in quality housekeepers would rebel at the high price paid for them. They grumble and now and then try some of the low priced brands, which they find unsatisfactory. Two recipes for making baking powder at home at half the cost of that bought in pound cans. Either recipe will make over two pounds, and if put together carefully, is warranted to be satisfactory.

No. 1.

8 ounces bicarbonate of soda, \$.05
6 ounces tartaric acid.25
1 quart sifted flour.05
— .35

No. 2.

8 ounces bicarbonate of soda, \$.05
6 ounces tartaric acid.25
6 ounces corn starch.08
— .39

Mix and sift six times through a fine sieve. The powder made with corn starch is finer and whiter than that made with flour, and for this

The Engineer Says It Is in the Man and Not in the Locomotive.

"I read a piece the other day," said an old locomotive engineer, "in which a railroad man said that 150 miles an hour was one of the possibilities of future travel. I venture to disagree with him, and I'll tell you why—he doesn't take into account the human machine in the cab. I don't doubt but they will build engines that can stand a 150 mile gait, but they can't build the engineers."

"On a good roadbed one notices very little difference between twenty-five and fifty miles an hour. I mean the strain on the nerves isn't very materially increased; but anything above that limit is the pace that kills. The sensation is simply indescribable in words. It seems to jar every separate fibre in the body, and the tension is so terrible that one is apt to feel the effect for days. The average man can't stand many spurts at even 65 miles an hour, let alone 150. He comes out of such an ordeal all broke up, and jumps when he hears unexpected noises, like a hysterical woman. My own theory is that the effect is produced mainly through the sight. You have to look straight ahead but at the same time you see the things whizzing past on both sides out of the tail of your eye, and it is as if something had hold of the optic nerve and was pulling it out like a rubber band. That's a pretty clumsy explanation, but it's as near as I can come to it. Many's the time I've staggered when I got up from my seat in the cab."

"That thing of staring straight ahead," continued the engineer, "is bound to get on any man's nerves in the course of time, particularly during night runs. One sees queer things, and I've had some scares in my life that would have turned my hair as white as milk if hair really turned white that way. The worst trouble is with shadows. It's no uncommon thing for a bird to flit across the headlight and throw a shadow down the track as big as a boxcar. Of course it's gone in an instant, but in just that heartbeat the nerves have been given a shock that they may not recover from in a week. I've had that happen to me several times. I would be tearing along at a 55 or 60 mile clip when all of a sudden something big and black would loom out of the dark right between the rails and not four telegraph poles ahead. Next second I would know it to be the shadow of a bird but as far as I was concerned the mischief was already done. I had had a vision of a sudden death and a sledge-hammer blow on every nerve centre in my system."

"The new electric headlights are worse than the others as spook producers. They cast such sharp shadows that a bug moving over the glass will make you think a cow is lying just in front of your pilot. I owe electric light-bugs a number of grudges for little jokes of that kind, and my experience isn't in the least unusual. All engineers go through the same thing. The man who was never scared is a man who is careless of the lives entrusted to his vigilance, and such a fellow isn't fit to be in the business. These are things that make me doubt the practicability of 100 miles an hour and the possibility of 150. God help the engineer of such a train! He would go mad in a week."

POWER OF EXAMPLE.

Like alone acts upon like. Therefore, do not amend by reasoning, but by example. Approach feeling by feeling; do not hope to excite love except by love. Be what you wish others to become. Let yourself, and not your words, preach.

and lived with my mother's sister, Mrs. Flaherty, while I sold newspapers and blacked boots for my living. Then I got a job in a livery stable at Auburn and then I worked on the Soule farm, near Savannah. The late A. T. Soule took me to work for him in the shipping department of his factory in Rochester, but I was too ignorant to read writing well, and I made so many blunders that I

RAN AWAY TO PALMYRA.

Then I worked as boy for the Cuylers. "From the time I was twenty until I was twenty-seven I was a hired laborer and semi-tramp. I went through more vicissitudes in seven years than most men do in a lifetime. But I saved, worked and pinched. I took care of a team of horses sent from Buffalo to Oakland, Cal., and thereby got a ride in a freight car across the continent. In California I was a dishwasher, window washer, street paver, street car driver and stableman. I saved about \$200 in four years. Hearing that big money could be made in digging gold on the Yukon River in Alaska, I went there in the spring of 1896. I would take a big book to tell all about our sufferings from hunger, cold and loneliness. I was at Circle City for three months, and I never before knew so hard or cruel a life. I seriously contemplated suicide. There was no gold there to be got and I was suffering from scurvy."

"A sleek Indian came one day overland to Circle City in August, 1896. He excited the 400 miners in Circle City by telling them of the finding of gold in great quantities on a creek known as the Klondike. He showed specimens and said he himself had seen Joe Ladue get a pound of gold there in ten hours. Well, all Circle City went crazy that night. Very few even slept. Sick as I was, I joined the first party of forty men who went on the little steamer Weare down the Yukon to what is now Dawson. It was cold and bleak, but so gold hungry were we that we paid no attention to that. An Innuut, a native Indian, showed me where I could make a claim to a placer bend and where I could dig gold. It is a long story, but in a week I had my claim staked out and recorded and a tent up. Then I began to dig for gold. I got \$3 a pan for the first hour, and at bedrock, some thirteen feet below, I got \$8 and sometimes \$10 a pan."

"In two weeks I had five pounds of gold. With that I bought pine logs and lumber and built a cabin, which cost me about \$1,700, and which would be dear at \$60 anywhere in Wayne county. But, oh,

THE COLD THAT FIRST WINTER!

For days the mercury ranged from 30 to more than 60 degrees below zero. For two months we had only three hours of a blurred sunshine in each twenty-four hours. If we had not been making more than \$1,000 a week, we should have died from melancholy and horrible food. Think of candies at \$1 each; ancient codfish at 75 cents a pound; coffee, years old, at \$1.50 a pound, and rubber boots at an even \$50 each. I bought a pickaxe for \$35, and had to tease to buy it. But we got gold, and when June came at last and when we began the annual sluicing I found I had more than 200 pounds avoirdupois of gold. It was \$16 an ounce or \$156 a pound.

"I sent all the gold to the San Francisco Mint by the Alaska Commercial Company and went to work for a second year of gold mining. It almost killed me, but I cleared more than 420 pounds of gold from July, 1897, to July 1898, and that paid for a whole lot of pain and blues and danger. I bought a claim, No. 41, on Eldorado Creek, in September, 1897, for \$22,000 and sold it in January, 1898, for \$45,000, and got besides about \$10,000 in gold from it."

"I shall mine in the Klondike two years more and then shall quit. I have had one offer of \$75,000 for my Eldorado claim, but I want \$120,000 for it. What am I going to do then? I shall travel all over the world until I get dead tired of it, and then I shall settle in San Francisco and be a blood, as well as one may with so limited an education as mine is. Yes, I shall re-

Peacock in 1800 calculated that of r employed in millstone cutting in L don forty per cent. died of tubercu sis. Fortunately this trade is nee extinct, steel rollers having taken the place of millstones. The Committee suggest that respiration should be occupier to the workmen.

EMERY WHEELS.

There is another very hard rock from Smyrna to the Isle of Naz ground into the finest powder, then made into wheels by the addition of some substance like shellac or in rubber, and then made into wheels under hydraulic pressure. Corundum, oxide of aluminium, which comes from Canada, is used as a substitute for emery. In the use of these wheels, owing to the great speed at which they are driven—a 3 in. wheel will be driven at 7,400 revolutions a minute, a 3 ft. wheel at 800—there is a great danger of centrifugal breakage, besides the injuries caused by the dust given off in their use.

BASIC SLAG.

The slag is the refuse left in a special process of steel manufacture. When ground to powder it is used in the manufacture of a patent mantle. It has to be ground into an almost impalpable powder, so fine that it is to eighty-five per cent. of it will pass through a mesh 10,000 to the inch. The Committee strongly recommend that the basic slag worker should be protected by special rules.

SILICATE OF COTTON.

The following account of the manufacture of slag wool is interesting:—A fine stream of molten slag is allowed to flow from the blast furnace, and this stream is met by a strong blast of steam through a narrow pipe. Small globular particles, by reason of their viscous nature and the velocity with which they are forced through the air, is drawn a long thin filament. The aggregation of these filaments constitutes the threadlike, spongy material, which is deposited in fine wools, like not unlike snow. The silicate of cotton or slag wool, as it is called, is collected after the steam has been turned off, packed in bags and sent out.

The danger lies in the packing, cause of the dust.

OTHER PERILS.

Of dangers in the manufacture of salt, in flour mills, in metallochrom powder for lithographic work, in use of lead in print and dye works, the use of arsenate of soda for dyeing the report deals with full knowledge and manifest care.

LABEL LICKING.

Although not exactly a danger trade, the report devotes a chapter to what "is, to say the least, a bad practice." At one of the large thread mills in Lancashire there were employed at one time some twelve timers, who each licked from forty fifty gross of labels per day.

To give an indication of the amount of licking possible to be done, one man informed the Committee that when busy she could complete five gross of bobbins a day, or, allowing a ticket for each end of the bin, nearly ninety gross, 12,960 labels a day.

Of course this is a bad as well as a dirty practice, especially for children. As Dr. Oliver remarks, "There is reason why the saliva of young children is so valuable."

*"You can mou
can create for
says John B.
But you can
equal to Blue*

to my birthplace quite often. can't imagine how good it seems back here again for a few days' looks like a man of 45, but is yet 38. He dresses simply. In orla he has the best rooms at otel, a valet and a stylish equip-

BRITAIN'S FACTORIES, LS UNDERGONE BY WORKPEO- PLE IN THAT COUNTRY.

of English Departmental Commi-
on Dangerous Trades is a Highly
teresting Document.

A fourth and final report of the
rimental Committee appointed by
British Home Secretary to inquire
and report upon certain miscel-
ous and dangerous trades is a
y interesting and instructive
ment. The Committee consisted
r. H. J. Tennant, M. P., chairman,
Tennant, formerly Her Majesty's
ntending Inspector of Factories,
Thomas Oliver, M.D., and Mr. H. P.
h, R.N., Her Majesty's Inspector
actories.

the four years in which they have
at work they have visited 295
ries, and workshops, examined 259
esses, and held 174 meetings. In
ourse of their work they have had
arn the intricacies both of busi-
management and of scientific and
anical manipulation of twenty-six
rate industries. By the care,
and judgment with which they
performed their important duties
have deserved well of all the
ters of the community.

DEADLY DUST

st of the trades and industrial
asses dealt with in this volume are
y occupations, in which the great
er to health and even life itself
ists in the inhalation of very fine
not necessarily poisonous, but
sely injurious to the respiratory
ns. As an instance of the harm
ght by dust, it may be stated
a few years ago coal miners died
rge numbers from a form of con-
pion, but since the compulsory
duction of improved methods of
ring the coal dust in the main
s the calling of the miner is now a
paratively healthy occupation.

GRINDSTONES.

is well known that the stone-
an's is not a healthy trade, but
of cutting and building up grind-
es and millstones, by reason of
extreme hardness of the stone—
lly French burstone—is much
e dangerous. The hardness of the
e may be judged from the fact
a man dressing it will sometimes
ck the point off as many as ten
s in a quarter of an hour. Dr.
ock in 1900 calculated that of men
loyed in millstone cutting in Lon-
forty per cent. died of tuberculo-
Fortunately this trade is nearly
not steel rollers, largely
the place of stones. The
mittee suggest
itors should
ipier to 34 w
n.

EMERY WHEELS.

ere is another very hard rock,
a Smyrna to the Isle of Naxos,
and into the finest powder and
made into wheels by the addition
ome substance like silex or india
per, and then made into wheels un-
hydraulic pressure. Corundum, an
e of aluminium, which comes from

ple should be put to such a use." In-
deed there is every reason against it;
for even if there be nothing actively
harmful on the label, constitutional
derangement is apt to be set up by
so much licking.

THE VOYAGE OF LIFE.

Oh, life is like the ocean wide,
With constant ebb and flow;
And we the ships upon its tide,
A-sailing to and fro;
Each steering for some lovely isle
Beyond the setting sun,
Hope on our pathway seems to smile,
As on life's course we run.

Some ships sail well from first to last,
With fair winds all the way,
At last their anchorage is cast
Within some tranquil bay;
While others scarcely leave the shore
Ere dark clouds hover nigh,
And loud the angry tempests roar,
Rude lightnings rend the sky.

But let us trim our sails aright,
No storms shall overwhelm,
If we are brave and do the right,
Let Faith direct our helm;
We'll ride the waves, though moun-
tains high,
And sing our triumph-song,
Until we see the haven nigh
To which our ships belong!

JOHN IMRIE. Toronto.

AGAINST HIS FATHER'S PRIN- CIPLES.

A New South Wales country school
teacher recently gave a boy a question
in compound proportion for home
work, which happened to include the
circumstance of men working ten hours
a day in order to complete a certain
work.

Next morning the unsuspecting
teacher, in looking over the little pack
of exercises, found Jim's sum unat-
tempted, and the following letter in-
closed in the page:

Sir: I refuse to let Jim do this sum
you give him last nite has it looks to
me to be a slur at 8-hur sistum enny
sum not more than 8 hurs he is wel-
cum to do but not more. Yours truly,
Abram Blank, Senr.

AFTER 20 YEARS

John Nicholas Babcock, of Sharbot
Lake, Released

A Prisoner to Pain Caused by Gravel
and Other Kidney Trouble—Twenty
Years of Suffering—Release at
Last by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Sharbot Lake, Oct. 16.—It was with
feelings like those of some poor prisoner
released from unjust captivity that
Mr. J. N. Babcock, of this place, realized
he was cured—free at last from the
captivity of disease. For twenty
years he had been in the depths of
the dungeon of pain caused by Gravel
and other forms of Kidney Disease.
For twenty years he had been strugg-
ling to escape in vain. There was
no door left untried, no lock not care-
fully examined.

Now at last he sees the light of day.
The prison is behind him forever. He
is done with pain. And the key lay
to his hand for this last ten years and
he never knew. The key was Dodd's
Kidney Pills.

Dodd's Kidney Pills were given to
mankind ten years ago. Since then they
have been the master key in
thousands of cases of Bright's Disease,
Diabetes, Rheumatism, Heart Disease,
Dropsy, Bladder and Urinary Com-
plaints, Woman's Weakness and Blood
Disorders. If Mr. Babcock had known
he might have been liberated long
ago.

"But better late than never," runs
the proverb, and Mr. Babcock is grate-
ful at escaping from the clutches of
Kidney Disease at all. He says:

"After twenty years of pain caused
by Gravel and other Kidney Trouble,

THE SUPERIOR QUALITY OF LUDELLA Ceylon Tea

speaks for itself. A trial is the most convincing argument in its favor.
Lead Packages. . . . 25, 30, 40, 50 & 60c.

UNAVOIDABLE EGOTISM.

A person can't help being a little
bit proud of his ancestors.
That's true, replied the candid young
man. One can't help a certain feel-
ing that if they had done no more than
give him a place in the present gen-
eration they would still have some-
thing to brag about.

"Pharaoh 10c." Payne, of Granby, Que.
Cigar Manufacturer.

USUALLY.

How is the earth divided? asked the
confident teacher of his class before
the examiners.
By earthquakes, sir, was the prompt
answer from one of the most eager
of pupils.

O'KEEFE'S LIQUID MALT

Invigorates and Strengthens.
LLOYD WOOD, Toronto, GENERAL AGENT.

VERY LIKELY.

Smith—See Jones over there, laugh-
ing so heartily? Somebody must have
told him a funny story.
Brown—More likely Jones told it
himself.

POR OVER FIFTY YEARS

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been
used by mothers for their children's teething. It soothes
the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind
colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c. a bot-
tle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be
sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

MORE PENETRATING.

As I understand it, an X-ray will
go straight through a man's head.
There is nothing else quite so pen-
etrating, is there?
Oh, I don't know. Did you ever
hear my daughter sing?

La Toscana, 10c. RELIANCE CIGAR
FACTORY, Montreal

HIS BELIEF.

Taylor—Oh, come, I wouldn't have
treated you that way. You believe
in the principle of the golden rule, I
suppose?
Baker—I believe in the theory

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

The "Balmoral," Free Bus Am. Plan.
European Plan. Rooms \$1.50 & up.
Hotel Carslake, Opp. G.T.R. Station, Montreal. Geo. Carslake & Co., Props.
AVENUE HOUSE McGill—College Avenue
Family Hotel rates \$1.50
per day.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL—Opposite G.T.R. Depot.
Railway. First-class Commercial House. Modern im-
provements—Rates moderate

HIS HOPE.

The physician—You have a coat on
your tongue.
The Colonel—I sincerely hope it is a
mackintosh.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All
druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.
Bc. K. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

POOR GAME.

Skinner Bill—Yes detectives was af-
ter me quite a long on dat job.
Knocker Jack—How'd you square
it?
Didn't sque it. Spent all me
money 'fore dey ketch'd up wit' me.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the
country than all other diseases put together,
and until the last few years was supposed to be
incurable. For a great many years doctors
pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local
remedies, and by co: standly trying to cure with

110 for 10 Cents

This book contains one hundred and
ten of the best humorous recitations,
embracing the Negro, Yankee, Irish and
Dutch dialects, both in prose and verse,
as well as humorous compositions of
every kind and character. Sent post-
paid, with our illustrated catalogue of
books and novelties for only ten cents.
Johnston & McFarlane
71 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

GLOBE OPTICAL CO.,

93 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Solid Gold, ... \$2.85
Best Gold Fill 1.50
5 yrs Gold Fill 1.00
Best Glasses... 100

We guarantee perfect satisfaction.

Carters COLD CURE 10c. Cures in a jiffy. P. Mo-
Cormack & Co., Agents, Montreal.

COMMON SENSE KILLS ROACHES, BED BUGS, RATS AND MICE.

Sold by all
Druggists, or 381 Queen W. Toronto.

The Dawson Commission Co., Limited,

Cor. West-Market & Colborne St., Toronto.
Can get you best prices for your Apples, Butter, Eggs,
Poultry, and other produce, if you ship it to them.

Sausage Casings

New importations finest
English Sheep and American
Hog Casings—reliable goods at right prices.
PARK, BLACKWELL & CO., Toronto.

THE DES MOINES INCUBATOR

Best and cheapest
O. Rolland, sole agent for the Dominion. Send 3c.
stamp for catalogue. 373 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

LAW

Mills, Mills & Hales
Barristers, etc., removed
to Wesley Bldg., Rich-
mond St. W., Toronto.

TORONTO Cutting School

offers special advantages
to all desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of
Cutting and Fitting Gentlemen's Garments. Write for
particulars.
113 Yonge St., Toronto.

Catholic Prayer Books, Rosaries, Crs offices, Scapulars, Religious Pictures, Statuary, and Church Ornaments; Educational Works. Mail orders receive prompt at- tention. D. & J. BADLIER & CO., Montreal.

WANTED—IN EVERY VILLAGE— —BOYS AND GIRLS

under seventeen, for easy work in spare time; big pay.
Apply, in own handwriting, The Enterprise Company,
87 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Dyeing! Cleaning!

For the very best send your work to the
"BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO."
Look for agent in your town, or send direct.
Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec.

Wanted--BOYS and GIRLS

in every village to procure lists of names, and work in
spare time. Remuneration, \$2 for every 12 names
Apply,
THE ENTERPRISE CO.,
87 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

Michigan Land for Sale.

8,000 ACRES GOOD FARMING LANDS—ARENAC
Co., near Ogemaw and Crawford Counties. Title per-
fect. On Michigan Central, Detroit & Mackinac and
Loon Lake Railroads, at prices ranging from \$2 to \$5
per acre. These Lands are Close to Enterprising New
Towns, Churches, Schools, etc., and will be sold on most
reasonable terms. Apply to
R. M. PIERCE, Agent, West Bay City, Mich.
Or J. W. CURTIS, Whittemore, Mich.

Dominion Line ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool.
Large and fast Steamers Vancouver,
Dominion, Scotsman, Cambrian.
Rates of passage: First Cabin, \$50 upwards; Second
Cabin, \$35; Steerage, \$22.50 and \$28.50
For further information apply to local agents, or
DAVID TORREANCE & CO., General Agents,
17 St. Sacramento St., Montreal.

SHOW CASES. WALL CASES

Office and Bank Fixtures, Modern
Store Fronts, Mirrors and Plate
Glass. For low prices write
TORONTO SNOW CASE CO.

"You can mould opinion, you
can create political power"-
says John Bright.
But you cannot find a Tea
or Blue Ribbon, Ceylon.

New Fall Hosiery —AND— Underwear

30 dozen Men and Boys fleece lined Underwear from 30c to \$1.50 per garment. We claim to have the best 50 cent fleece lined Underwear in the market and invite your inspection. Flannellette Night Shirts at 50c and 75c. See them.

Black Cashmere Hose at 25 cents. Owing to the advance in fine wool Cashmere Hose have greatly advanced. We have protected our customers against this advance for the coming winter by buying 30 dozen which are extra good value and invite the ladies to examine them carefully before buying their husbands' hose.

Headquarters for Shirts and Underwear of all kinds.

J. L. BOYES,
Clothing, Hats and Caps.



Getting Ahead!

Each man's trade is his own to go after and we propose to get ahead in the manufacture of the best flour, and we want you all to try and get ahead to the big mill to get your wheat exchanged for Dafeo's Nonesuch Flour. I am now running and have my mill equipped with the very latest and best machinery, both for wheat and feed and if favored with your patronage we will do our best to give you satisfaction ahead of all others, at the big mill. Highest market price paid for wheat and all kinds of grain.

J. R. DAFOE,

HEATING!

Reduced to a minimum. Prevents radiation of heat where it is not necessary by Asbestos Pipe Covering, Cement, Millboard, Paper, etc.



The Napanee Express

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, OCT. 20 1899.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

Wanted.

An apprentice wanted to learn the printing trade. Apply at this office.

Need a Shave! Yes?

The Royal Hotel Barber Shop is in the shaving business to stay. An easy shave or a first class hair cut.

The Largest and Finest

Assortment of belt buckles, neck buckles, blouse sets and ladies' long guards in town at prices to surprise you. Examine our window display for the newest things. F. CHINNECK's Jewelry Store.

The Roarin' Game.

A meeting of the Napanee Curling Club is called for Monday evening, Oct. 23rd, at 7.30 at the Paisley House for the election of officers and other important business. By order of the executive.

A. ALEXANDER, Secy.

Something New.

On Monday morning last seven young men, residents of the town were up before Police Magistrate Daly charged with trying to obtain liquor during prohibited hours. All answered to their names with the exception of two, who had evidently left town. Warrants were sworn out for their arrest. They were all fined \$2 and costs.

Delays Are Dangerous.

If you are straining your eyes you are draining your entire supply of nerve energy. Our record book contains names of hundreds whom we have fitted, who can testify to the benefits they have received from our glasses and to our ability of adapting them to their requirements. Sight tested free. F. CHINNECK's Jewelry Store.

Thanksgiving Supper and Lecture.

The Ladies' Aid of the Yarker Methodist church will hold their annual supper on Wednesday evening, October 25th, on which occasion the Rev. Caleb Parker, of Napanee, will deliver his popular lecture on the Northwest Rebellion. Supper will be served from six to eight o'clock, after which the lecture and a good programme of vocal music will be furnished.

Serious Accident.

A serious accident occurred at Yarker on Saturday last, which will result in incapacitating Mr. Harvey Wheeler from active service for some time. He was coupling cars at Yarker when in some manner the buffers pushed passed one other and he was squeezed between the two cars. His collar bone was broken and his chest severely bruised. He was conveyed home on the six o'clock train and taken to the residence of his mother on Bridge street, where Dr. Vrooman attended to his injuries.

Be Ready.

Physic should be thrown to the dogs, but there are certain "household remedies" and "first aids to the injured" that should always be ready for use. Marion Harland explains just what they are in the first of the four volumes "Health Topic" presented to each subscriber who takes advantage of the clubbing offer for 1900 of The Weekly Globe, which has been for over 55 years, and is now, Canada's leading family newspaper, from now to January 1, 1901, for one dollar, and Marion Harland's latest book "Bits of Common Sense," four volumes. Sent free; postage prepaid.

Presentation.

On Wednesday evening 11th Oct. the members of the congregation of St. Alban's church, Adolphustown, and a number of well wishers not of their denominations, assembled in the church hall to express their feelings towards their Rector, Rev. R. S. Forneri who is about to leave for Merrickville. It was a most pleasing occasion and creditable alike to the good feeling and management of those who had

"GOD LIVER OIL EMULSION"

When you ask for an Emulsion be sure to specify "HOWARD" the kind with Acidul and Glycerin

IT IS THE BEST.

or Howard's Emulsion with Cressoto, for Consumption, at

THE MEDICAL HALL.

DETLOR & WALLACE.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Wanted,

At the Brisco House, Napanee, a first-class dining room girl.

A Dull Razor.

Is not agreeable to shave with, bring it to D. McGoun, Royal Hotel Barber Shop and have it honed in first class style.

Wanted.

At the Brisco House, Napanee, a girl to act in the capacity of chamber-maid.

Lamps.

For the latest and most up to date American patterns in lamps we are in it. Prices ranging from 60 cents to \$9.00, common table lamps 20c. to 45c. Boyle & Son.

A Trip to the Klondike.

At 7.30 sharp on Thursday, Oct. 26, in the town hall, Rev. Gardiner, a returned missionary from the Klondike will deliver a lecture on that country, illustrated with over 100 stereopticon views. Don't miss it.

Adolphustown Mail.

The contract for carrying the Adolphustown mail has been awarded to Mr. Gallagher, of Adolphustown. Morven has been omitted from the route and the tender was \$110 less than the previous one. The new management begins November 1st.

Newburgh vs Napanee.

On Thursday afternoon of last week the Newburgh High School and the Napanee Collegiate Institute teams played a game of football here which resulted in a tie. When time was called the score stood 1-1. The game was fast and exciting and some good combination work was done by both teams.

Runaway.

On Tuesday last a team of horses, the property of a Deseronto liveryman ran away. On the rig to which they were attached was a load of furniture the property of Mr. Alfrid Richardson, who is moving to Deseronto. As they turned the corner they collided with a post in front of the Merchants Bank, upsetting the furniture off the wagon and pretty badly demolishing it. The horses and wagon escaped injury.

Godfrey's Band.

The people of Napanee were given a musical treat by the appearance in the opera house of the celebrated Godfrey's British Guard's band. While the hall was much too small to do justice to the selections rendered the large crowd present were well satisfied with the entertainment given. Mr. J. J. Perry, who engaged the band is to be congratulated on the success of his efforts.

THEY ARE BEAUTIES.

The two premium pictures for FAMILY HERALD and WEEKLY STAR readers are being distributed to subscribers. They are beauties! One is the battle of "Alma" in colors, the other is entitled "Pussy" Willows. All yearly subscribers get both free, on receipt of a year's subscription (one dollar). It pays to subscribe to that great paper. The FAMILY HERALD and WEEKLY STAR, of Montreal, is in a class of itself. Canada should be proud of it.

OBITUARY.

Odessa, Oct. 10.—The funeral of the late

THE AC

They are caused by the brightness, warmth and ing to the buying public filled with new goods but they represent the such goods that you quality is offered at the least. Thus w

NE DRESS and S

Ladies Tailor Made Jackets

hold their shape and stylish appearance made by the most sk

New Thibet Ruff Gre

New This black, grey have been large fur st making a Ladies' F Sable Rafts "Filibus" most any ES, Colla in an Allars, G Fur Trimmings of al yard.

HEATING!

Reduced to a minimum. Prevents radiation of heat where it is not necessary by Asbestos Pipe Covering, Cement, Millboard, Paper, etc.



Pure steam prevents corrosion and pitting in the Pipes and Boiler.

SUTTON'S BOILER COMPOUND

saves Fuel, Labor and Repairs, and never fails when honestly tried.

For Engineers' Supplies write for Catalogue and prices to the

Wm. Sutton Compound Co.,

Of Toronto, Limited.

186 Queen St. East, Toronto, Ont. 44tf

CARLETON WOODS.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Roblin, Ont.

JOHN POLLARD.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Express Office, Napanee.
Strictly Private and Confidential.

R. J. WRIGHT.

Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Bridge Street, opposite West Ward School, Napanee.

A handsome monument has been erected in the Deseronto cemetery in memory of the late Geo. Stewart.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, has sent £1,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Apply to Department A. W. G. The Institute, 780, Eight Avenue, New York, U. S. A. 24-1 ly.

The number of emigrants who sailed from Great Britain for the Dominion of Canada during the month of September was: English, 1647; Irish, 108; Scotch, 242. For the last nine months the emigrants, English, Irish, Scotch and foreigners, numbered 28,678. In the same nine months there emigrated to Australia 8,422, and to the Cape 16,170.



"Looking back I see I never saw before."

This is the exclamation of satisfied customers.

We have fitted successfully stubborn cases that others have failed in.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Consultation free.

H. E. Smith,

GRADUATE OPTICIAN,

Smith's Jewelry Store,

Napanee.

the clubbing offer for 1900 of The Weekly Globe, which has been for over 55 years, and is now, Canada's leading family newspaper, from now to January 1, 1901, for one dollar, and Marion Harland's latest book "Bits of Common Sense," four volumes. Sent free; postage prepaid.

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Foot Ball—Bay of Quinte Cups.

On Saturday morning last Picton High School foot ball teams, juniors and seniors, arrived per steamer Reindeer to play the Collegiate Institute teams for the Bay of Quinte trophy. The first game on the programme was between the junior teams, which commenced about one o'clock. The game was warmly contested and but one goal was scored in the first half, it being scored by the Napanee juniors. In the second half Picton also scored a goal thus making the two teams a tie. After this each side put forth their best endeavors to score another goal before time was called and thus secure the game, but play as they would neither side could break the tie.

The game between the two senior teams also resulted in a tie, neither side scoring a goal. Some good combination work was done by both teams, the Napanee boys, if anything, having a little the best of it. The seniors need a little more practice together and when they go to Picton for the return match they will be able to give a good account of themselves. Quite a good crowd assembled to witness the contests. The teams lined up as follows: Picton juniors—F. Pulver, M. Joliff, W. Welsh, E. Powers, R. Allison, forwards; A. Sullivan, Killop, J. Haight, half backs; P. Williamson, R. Gerow, backs; H. Yarwood, goal. Napanee juniors—R. Williams, E. Smith, H. Daly, A. Daly, F. Crouch, forwards; C. Cleall, R. McGreer, E. Thompson, half backs; B. Martin, Vandebogart, backs; A. Killorin, goal. Picton seniors—A. Chadd, J. Hooper, Hafferman, C. Eyre, A. Call, forwards; E. Gerow, C. Young, J. Duncan, half backs; L. Gilbert, Doland, backs; L. Heess, goal. N. C. I. seniors—F. Burrows, A. Deroche, C. Detlor, C. Templeton, C. Wagar, forwards; E. Lake, W. Frette, I. Brisco, half backs; G. Huffman, J. Hogan, backs; E. Gibson, goal.

"If the Caps Fits, Wear it." If you are suffering from the consequences of impure blood,—have boils, pimples or scrofula sores; if your food does not digest or you suffer from catarrh or rheumatism, you are the one who should take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will fit your case exactly, make your blood pure and cure salt rheum, scrofula, rheumatism, dyspepsia, catarrh, and give you perfect health.

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The two premium pictures for FAMILY HERALD and WEEKLY STAR readers are being distributed to subscribers. They are beauties! One is the battle of "Alma" in colors, the other is entitled "Pussy Willows." All yearly subscribers get both free, on receipt of a year's subscription (one dollar). It pays to subscribe to that great paper. The FAMILY HERALD and WEEKLY STAR, of Montreal, is in a class of itself. Canada should be proud of it.

OBITUARY.

Odessa, Oct. 10.—The funeral of the late Mrs. James E. Watts, of Syracuse, N. Y., took place here this afternoon. Deceased was formerly Eliza Ann, eldest daughter of Parker S. and Mary Eleanor Timmerman, lately gone before, and the mild, lovable disposition which characterized her in girlhood deepened in wife and motherhood, endearing her not only to her own immediate family and relatives, but to all with whom such personalities came in touch. Her early life was spent in Odessa. Ailing for the past year she entered rest on Friday last at her home, Syracuse, N. Y., with the comforting assurance, "Nobody returns; my trust is in Jesus." The remains were accompanied from Syracuse to Odessa by her husband, her daughter Lena, and sons Guy and Claire, Phil arriving Monday evening from Duluth, Minn. Her children were all here except Fred H., West Superior, Wis. Of her father's family present were Henry P., St. John, N. B.; Wellington D., Ivanhoe, Ont.; Albert E., Springfield, N. S.; Charles W., Montreal; John A., Odessa; Mrs. Celia Denyes, Napanee, and Mrs. Alice Derbyshire, Odessa. Mrs. Loretta Henry, Portage la Prairie, was the exception. The remains were visited by hundreds of friends at the old home, from where the large cortege proceeded to the Methodist church, where kindness had prompted beautiful decorations of flowers. Three sons, Phillip H., Guy and Claire and her brother Charles acted as bearers. Rev. T. W. McKee, the resident pastor, was feelingly eloquent with the grandest of themes—"God is Love." He referred to the love which gathered the families from great and diverse distances to pay their last respects to a mother and to a sister. The remains were laid in the vault at Catarqui cemetery.—[Con.]

Henry Baldwin died at Napanee on Tuesday last. He leaves a wife and a small family.

If you have a razor that needs honing call on J. N. Osborne, at the Tichborne house Barber shop.

Mr. G. A. Cliff has a number of men at work improving the Dominion Bank's premises on John street. The John street and Market fronts will be torn out and remodelled. Large plate glass windows will be put in.

Close's Mills grind every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, except Tuesday, Sept. 5th, and Thursday Sept. 7th. Grists from a distance should be in by noon.

JAS. A. CLOSE.

No Limit to Happiness.

There is no limit to earthly happiness after a rheumatic sufferer has once used Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure. Mr. John Clarke, Pittsburgh, Ont., suffered with Muscular Rheumatism in his legs for ten months. He tried doctors and numerous patent medicines without relief. One bottle of Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure cured him completely. He has not suffered with the disease since. This preparation is used internally. One bottle contains ten days' treatment, price 50 cents. For sale at all drug stores.

WATSON'S

COFFALINE

recognized by everyone to be the best COUGH CURE known.

25 CENTS PER BOTTLE

THE MEDICAL HALL

Detlor & Wallace

Thibet large fur making Ladies' Sable Ruff. Most any in an Allars, (Gre) Beer "C" Fur Trimmings of a yard.

LA

"Ove

Our stock of fall and winter in Napanee before. We have all and up-to-date goods. Beaver brown and grey.

Grey Scotch Leamas, V. Curls, Naps, Yukons, Fur Beav making a special line at \$15.00, Ontario for that price.

M.

Our stock is larger and in newest shades and colorings in worsteds. If you need anything of trousers, or a fancy vest call look at them whether you buy. Our Coats are made by "MEN" are employed at fine work here. A perfect fit and the fin

J. A. CA

Dundas Street East

The Collegiate Institute football played the Newburgh High School Newburgh on Thursday afternoon.

Boyle & Son are receiving a cool loads of stoves and furnaces this. They expect to do some heating during this fall and winter.

Capt. Will Smith received a no week requesting him to call for the untenders for service with the Canadian tingers for the Transvaal.

Miss Lillian Allen, daughter of Allen, elocutionist, appeared at the 17th inst. and also at a Foresters tainment in Toronto on Thanksgiving.

Close's Mills grind every Thursday and Saturday, except Tuesday, Sept. 5th, and Thursday, Sept. 7th. Grists from a distance should be in by noon.

JAS. A. C.

There will likely to be a matched race between E. H. Benn and W. Wolfe Island. Both are fast on the and one has an idea that he is little bit better than the other. The dispute for all time they have to have a final race.—Kingston Whi

F. H. Hodson, Toronto, superintendent of Farmers' Institutes has sent out a lar of recommendations to the d institutions. He complains that meetings in the past have not been p advertised, and states that failure to comply with the provisions will mean of annual government grant.

THE ACTIVITIES OF AUTUMN !

They are to be found
in every section of the
BIG STORE.

They are caused by the great showing of **FALL AND WINTER MERCHANDISE**. Freshness, brightness, warmth and color greet you on every side. There are no two words in the language so interesting to the buying public, especially on the threshold of a new season, as **NEW GOODS**. This store is filled with new goods, the result of months of careful thought and research. Not only are the goods new, but they represent the choicest gleanings of the most famous markets ; they are dependable ; they are just such goods that you can buy with perfect confidence, and they are justly priced. The height of style and quality is offered at prices which make the values typical of the Big Store's habit of giving the most for the least. Thus we have begun the autumn that closes the century.

NEW DRESS GOODS and SILKS

We want to iterate and reiterate the completeness, style and beauty of our Dress Weaves. We want to emphasize their price cheapness. We want to strongly urge you not to pass this equipment by when you have Dress Goods and Silks to select. **Blairgowrie Home-spun Skirt Lengths**—another new shipment—the latest New York affectation. We control the sale of these beautiful goods in Napanee. **More New Black Crepons**, including the new crinkled, wrinkled, blistered effects and bulging cocoon spots—singularly beautiful and serviceable. A rare opportunity to procure a handsome Crepon Dress or Single Skirt pattern, the style and finish of which appeal to the good taste and judgment of all. **50 cents to \$2.50 a yard.**

Ladies Tailor Made Jackets

New, fascinating Autumn Jacket beauty, the distinguished, fashionable creations, favored by correct dressers, made by famous German firms. There is a great satisfaction in buying a garment that you will be always proud of. These Jackets' will hold their shape and retain their stylish appearance as they are made by the most skilled workmen.

Perrin's Kid Gloves

If you appreciate good **Quality**, **Elasticity**, correct shapes the latest styles and a Perfect Fit—and what lady does not want all these in Gloves?—then visit our Glove Department. You'll find a range of prices that will fit any purse, and we can suit you on all the above points. **50c to \$1.75 a pair.**

Men's Clothing

There is just as much difference in Clothing as there is in people. Some are expressive in their general appearance. Our makes of Men's Clothing add Grace and Dignity to the wearer. 'Tis cut right, made right, fits right.

Men's Overcoats, \$3.50 to \$12
Boy's Suits, \$2.75 to \$12.50

New Thibet Ruff

New Thibet Ruffs, in black, grey and white, have been added to our large fur stock. We are making a specialty of Ladies' Fine Furs, in Sable Ruffs, Ruffs, Caper-
most any BS, Collarettes, Storm
in an Arlars, Gauntlets, and
Gre Beer "C" Furs in Great variety.
Fur Trimmings of all kinds by the yard.

500 Yards

New Venetian Plaids, very pretty and up-to-date double fold Dress Goods, suitable for single Skirts, Dresses, etc. We show some twelve different styles and would be glad to mail samples to our out-of-town customers.
Your choice for
19c a YARD.

50 Dozen

A special purchase at half price of fifty dozen Men's Grey **SHIRTS and DRAWERS**, full size, double breasted, nicely trimmed, each shirt weighs **16 Ounces**, you can have them per garment at
32½ CENTS.

Thibet have been added to our large fur stock. We are making a specialty of Ladies' Fine Furs, in Sable Ruffs, Ruffs, Capers, Collarettes, Storm and An. Allars, Gauntlets, and Grey Boer "Coats" in Great variety. Fur Trimmings of all kinds by the yard.

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32½ CENTS.

LAHEY & CO.

"Overcoats"

Our stock of fall and winter Overcoatings surpass anything ever shown in Napanee before. We have all the leading makes and colorings, and all new up-to-date goods. Beavers and Miltons, in black, blue, green, Olive, and grey.

Grey Scotch Leamas, Vicunas, Bliss Venitians Electric Cloths, Scotch Naps, Yukons, Fur Beavers and Irish and Canadian Frieze. We are making a special line at \$15.00, a cloth and coat that cannot be duplicated in Napanee for that price.

M Suitings.

Our stock is larger and more assorted than ever, and comprises all the latest shades and colorings in Scotch, English, Irish and Canadian tweeds and textures. If you need anything in my line be it an overcoat, suit, a nice pair of trousers, or a fancy vest call and see my goods anyway as I want you to be satisfied at them whether you buy or not.

Coats are made by "MEN JOURNEMEN TAILORS" only, no girls employed at fine work here.

A perfect fit and the finest of workmanship guaranteed.

A. CATHRO,
FINE TAILORING.
45 Dundas Street East, Napanee.

Collegiate Institute football team will play the Newburgh High School team at Napanee on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen are receiving a couple of car stoves and furnaces this week. They expect to do some heating and cooking in fall and winter.

Mr. T. Smith received a notice this week requesting him to call for three votes for service with the Canadian contingent for the Transvaal.

Miss Lillian Allen, daughter of R. B. Allen, elocutionist, appeared at Roblin on Thursday inst. and also at a Foresters' entertainment in Toronto on Thanksgiving.

Mr. and Mrs. Mills grind every Tuesday day and Saturday, except Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Sept. 7th. Grists a distance should be in by noon.

JAS. A. CLOSE.

Mr. and Mrs. W. will likely be a matched bicycle between E. R. Benn and W. Cleary, Island. Both are fast on the track and has an idea that he is just a bit better than the other. To settle the matter for all time they have decided on a final race.—Kingston Whig.

H. Hodson, Toronto, superintendent of the "Institute" has sent out a circular recommending to the different institutions. He complains that institutions in the past have not been properly used, and states that failure to comply with the provisions will mean forfeiture of the government grant.

Church of England Notes

PARISH OF ADOLPHUSTOWN—Services on Sunday, Oct. 22nd: St. Paul's, Sandhurst, at 11; St. Alban's, Adolphustown, at 3; St. Jude's, Gosport, at 7 o'clock.

CHURCH OF S. MARY MAGDALENE—Sunday services. Holy Communion on 1st and 3rd Sundays of the month at the mid-day service. On other Sundays at 8 a.m. Matins, 11 a.m.; Evensong, 7 a.m. Prayers are said daily in the chapel at 9 a.m.

Detective Rogers says his crusade against the tramps in Ontario has been quite successful, as there are very few "wandering Willies" in the province now.

KIDNEY POISONS.
Sap the Life Spring and Make Putrid the Health Fountain—South American Kidney Cure Cleanses and Purifies.

If the kidneys fail to do their work other organs become involved: poisons generate—circulate through, and vitiate the whole system. Disease and disaster are as sure as sunrise if neglected. South American Kidney Cure acts on the kidneys like magic. It's a liquid and attacks the ailing parts, quickly stops the spreading of disease, drives out the foreign substances, and brings this important organ back to a healthy normal state. It's a kidney specific. Sold by Detlor & Wallace.

PERSONALS.

Hugh Henry, one of our oldest residents, received word on Saturday of the death of his brother, Robert, Madoc.

Harry Finkle, of Kingston Business College, spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in Napanee.

Mr. M. B. Demming returned to Napanee last Saturday to try a Canadian winter in the Land of snows.

Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson, Mrs. Thos. Johnston, Mrs. Dr. Crothers and Miss Crothers, Mrs. T. D. Pruyn and Mrs. Wm. Pruyn took in Excursion to Toronto last Friday.

A. E. Timmerman, wife and son, of Spring Hill, Nova Scotia, is visiting friends in Napanee this week.

Miss Jno English is spending a few days in Toronto this week.

Mr. Wm. Moffatt, of the Campbell House is on a trip to Quebec.

Mr. E. Benjamin, Mr. J. V. Burn and Miss J. C. Connolly left for New York on Monday, per the excursion.

Mr. M. B. Mills and family have returned from their trip to New York.

Mrs. Geo. Embury, Mill st., was visiting in Belleville this week.

Mr. Fred Lee is again around after a week's severe illness.

Mrs. Nicholas Vanalstine and mother, Mrs. Jas. Graham, were in Picton visiting friends a few days this week.

Mr. M. B. McDonald, of the Mail & Empire, was in town on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. W. A. Hogle, of Ernestown Station, was in town on Saturday and gave us a call. Mr. and Mrs. Irvine Parks and Mrs. Ruth Scott spent a few days this week visiting friends at Hay Bay.

Mrs. J. N. Lucas and her brother, Mr. Thos. Humphrey, left this week for New York.

Fletcher Loucks is taking a course at Queen's, Kingston.

Miss Ida Davy, Napanee Mills, is on an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. T. J. Glover, Kingston.

Miss Pearl Lowry accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. Oldham, Yarker, left here this morning for New York. They will visit Mrs. Burns.

Mr. and Mrs. Hinch and Miss Files, Newburgh, John Osborne, Mrs. Capt. Holmes and Miss Nellie Herring, Chas. Shannon, Archie Clark, Earl Perry, Frank Clark, Jas. Ferguson, John E. Clark, Wm. Grieves and Mrs. Geo. Lewis took in the excursion to Rochester on Sunday evening last.

Among those who took in the excursion to New York this week are: Messrs. J. T. Grange, John Carson, Geo. Grange, Robt. Mill, Harvey Warner, F. S. Richardson, John Ham. Alex. Pruyn, G. Brown, C. J. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Bogart, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Waller, Mr. and Mrs. Tilly, Mrs. J. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. W. Mowat, Mrs. C. J. Curlette, Mr. and Mrs. John Coates.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevens took in the excursion to New York.

Mr. A. Pringle, of Toronto, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Pringle.

Mr. G. Harkness, J. Berry and wife, Miss M. Scott, Tamworth, took in the New York excursion.

Mr. Alwyn Forneri assumed the duties as junior in the Merchants' Bank on Wednesday last.

CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents. R. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Non-irritating.

It is expected 20,000 people from Eastern Canada will settle in Manitoba next year.

The Methodists of Deseronto are about to commence the erection of a new parsonage.

Bulbs of all kinds for flowering this winter at G. Lloyd's store on the Market Square, 45a.

The Collegiate Institute football teams will play return matches at Picton on October 28th.

Rev. Jarvis treated the choir of S. Mary Magdalene's church to a pleasant yachting cruise on Thursday afternoon.

On Monday night William Smith, of Westbrooke, was struck and fatally injured by a G. T. R. freight train at Cataraqui crossing.

"Rob Peter to pay Paul." That is what they do who take stimulants for weak nerves. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives true nerve strength.

Some time ago Mr. Justice Falconbridge decided that "it is not compulsory for persons to give evidence that may incriminate themselves in liquor cases." At a liquor case tried in Windsor, a witness refused to give evidence and an appeal has been made to the Attorney General of Ontario to see if Judge Falconbridge's decision cannot be overruled.

